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FURTHER ON U.S. DISARMAMENT AGENCY 'BLACKLIST'

Senate Demands List

LD161536 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0959 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, 16 Mar (TASS correspondent) -- White House plans to "shakeup" completely the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, having eliminated all those who show a modicum of disagreement with the United States obstructionist policy at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, have given rise to yet another major scandal here.

Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee have demanded of the administration the publication of the notorious "blacklist" of the agency's employees that was to have provided the basis of a radical "purge" within the agency by the White House.

As has already been reported at the end of January the list was handed to Kenneth Adelman soon after President Reagan appointed him to the post of director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Persons whose names were on the list were to be sacked immediately after Adelman's candidacy was approved by the Senate of the U.S. Congress. According to the UPI agency data, the list comprised the names of 18 employees, including three high-ranking members of the U.S. delegation to the Soviet-American talks in Geneva and even that of James George, who is at present acting director of the agency. They were accused of being guilty either of coming out in support of "progress" at the talks and the speediest possible conclusion of an agreement with the Soviet Union, or of the fact that "their sentiments were not sufficiently anti-Soviet." Against each name there was a note "must go."

The author of this list, compiled at the instruction of the White House, is retired General Edward Rowny, head of the U.S. delegation to the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms, who enjoyed particular trust in the White House. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, from what is already known about the list it is absolutely clear that "Rowny is trying to remove from the work in the field of arms control all those who favor such control." In his turn, Congressman Edward Markey stated: "In his list Rowny included the so-called covert pacifists who have allegedly entrenched themselves in the administration. The way he sees it, a covert pacifist is someone who wishes to conduct talks with the Soviet Union."

Preparing a "purge" of the agency, it is certainly not a coincidence that the White House had recourse to advice from the retired general. His views on arms control completely coincide with the militaristic opinions of the current government. As long as Rowny heads the American delegation to the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms, "we do not have to fear that progress will be reached at these talks," THE WASHINGTON POST sarcastically remarks.

Meanwhile, Reagan's administration intends to fill a department which, formally, should concern itself with working out policy in the field of arms control and with presenting corresponding recommendations to the President and the U.S. delegations in Geneva with people similar to Adelman.

The latter makes no attempt to conceal his inimical attitude toward the process of arms control and even brags about it. In an interview for NEW YORK DAILY NEWS he cynically called the Geneva talks ... "a fiction."

The facts about the planned "purge" that have leaked into the press aggravated to a considerable extent the already major scandal around Adelman's appointment, whose candidacy is to be voted upon in the Senate in mid April. According to press reports Secretary of State G. Shultz is "infuriated" that administration's secret plans have come out into the open.

Whatever the outcome of the current unseemly story around the plans to "purge" the agency, observers see it as yet another unequivocal confirmation of the fact that Washington does not intend to conduct serious talks in Geneva on arms control problems and that it is trying to do all it can to slow down this process and to untie its hands completely so as to be able further to build up the arsenals of lethal arms.

'New Confirmation' of U.S. 'Game'

PM161405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Article by Vitaliy Korionov: "Around the 'Blacklist'"]

[Text] Reports are coming in from Washington of a new event attesting yet again to the present U.S. Administration's real intentions regarding the Geneva nuclear arms talks.

The press reports that retired General E. Rowny, the head of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms, has sent Washington a list of members of the U.S. delegation at these talks who, according to U.S. newspaper reports, he suggests should be dismissed immediately "in connection with the fact that in his opinion they want to conclude an agreement with Moscow...." At the same time it is reported that U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz is enraged that the press has come to know of the existence of this "blacklist." Not surprisingly! After all, the world has received new confirmation that the administration is playing a two-faced game on a question of truly vital importance to mankind.

From time to time humanitarian statements issue from the White House and the State Department to the effect that the United States intends to adopt some sort of "flexible stance" with respect to the Geneva talks. But these promises are in no way dictated by a sincere desire to advance the cause of the talks.

The tough, uncompromising stance of the U.S. representatives in Geneva aimed at continuing to keep the talks deadlocked, like the U.S. Administration's entire policy in the arms sphere, is meeting with increasingly resolute denunciation both in West Europe and in the United States itself.

As is well known, the House Foreign Affairs Committee recently adopted by 27 votes to 9 a resolution calling for a nuclear arms freeze by the United States and the Soviet Union. This act has met with the most vigorous support from Americans advocating the halting of the nuclear arms race. Catholic bishops and other religious figures are also urging Washington to show sense.

A great response was generated in the United States by the speech by C. Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who urged the President to show U.S. sincerity at the Geneva talks. "Time is running out at these talks," Percy said. "And I believe that it is now time to act."

The "blacklist" sent to Washington is a unique response to the pleas cited above. The "blacklist," U.S. newspapers point out, has been sent to K. Adelman. Let us recall that the White House is strenuously seeking to appoint him head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Adelman is so hostile to the very idea of the possibility of reaching agreement with the Soviet Union that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted by nine votes to eight against approving his nomination. When the senators asked him whether he planned, if he were approved, to carry out a reshuffle in the ranks of the agency's top employees, the candidate gave an evasive reply.

Now that the existence of the "blacklist" has been made known, everything is falling into place. A man who states without embarrassment that he regards talks like the Geneva ones as a mere "sham" is being pushed into the post of leader of the above-mentioned agency. The head of the delegation is demanding that it be "purged" of people who advocate genuine talks. And the White House is behind the scenes in all these unseemly affairs.

Adelman Role Viewed

LD160107 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1926 GMT 15 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Edward Mnatsakanov]

[Text] "Blacklist" -- this word is now often seen on the pages of the American press. It concerns a specially prepared list of staff members of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency who, in getting themselves on the "blacklist," have become candidates for dismissal. It is reported that back in the beginning of January this list was passed on for the inspection of Kenneth Adelman, appointed by Reagan to be the director of the aforementioned agency as the replacement of the dismissed Rostow. It is worth reflecting on all this.

The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is the only official American institution which is supposed to be engaged in questions of disarmament. Reagan first appointed Rostow to head it, a man known for his hawkish views and one who has been involved precisely with questions of the arms race throughout his life. But after a little time passed, it seemed to the White House boss that Rostow was not sufficiently zealous, and, what is worse, was almost encouraging some sort of mythical "compromise ideas" at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. This was enough to drive out in disgrace the old plodder [sluzhbist] and in his place the President recommended the 36-year old Adelman. There he is, as they say, a young go-getter. [video shows still photograph of Adelman.] At the hearings on his candidacy in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, this young man shook everyone, first by his ignorance, and second by his indefatigable bellicosity.

They say that in replying to the Senators' questions, Adelman at least twenty times said "I do not know" or "I have not yet thought about that." As for his attitude on the matter of limiting arms and disarmament, it is well seen in some of these utterances by Adelman. Negotiations, he said, are harmful in essence; after all, the public may say why increase forever the military budget if we are holding negotiations with the Russians. And another utterance: It is possible that for political considerations it is indeed necessary to hold negotiations on arms control, but I personally consider all that to be a fraud. Just see what sort of man was appointed by Reagan to lead the U.S. efforts on disarmament, a department under whose wing, incidentally, also comes the American delegation at the Geneva negotiations.

The appointment was so scandalous that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee found it impossible to confirm Adelman. This strongly upset Reagan, who is continuing to insist on the candidacy of his protege. The question is not finally decided. But Adelman already has his hands on the blacklist of persons under suspicion of a more loyal attitude to the negotiations, and to the idea of limiting the arms race. And all of this, you will note, is going on in a department which is called the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

In a dispatch from Washington a correspondent of the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency writes that the agency is now totally demoralized, and so it probably is.

'Latest Noisy Scandal'

LD162247 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 16 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The latest noisy scandal in America has been caused by White House plans to completely shake up the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, expelling all those who show disagreement with the obstructionist position of the United States at the Soviet-American arms talks in Geneva. We now go over to political observer of the newspaper IZVESTIYA, Stanislaw Kondrashov:

Hello, comrades. Yet another secret of the Washington court has been discovered -- a blacklist has been found, a blacklist relating to the immediate dismissal of employees, even senior ones, in the government's Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. The list happens to include precisely those who for some reason or another consider that the title of the agency, arms control and disarmament, should correspond to its factual task. In other words, the list includes those who display weakness by approaching the talks with the Soviet Union seriously. But this is sedition.

And so this blacklist was secretly compiled. It was compiled by retired General Rowny, who, it must be said, heads the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms. It was compiled for the new director of the agency, Kenneth Adelman. All those on the list would probably have been expelled, if unforeseen circumstances had not prevented it. Adelman will not find his way to the director's chair, which was allocated to him by President Reagan, because he found himself, so to speak, on the blacklist, but (?for another reason). He might have been stopped for the time being by the American senators, at least by those who consider, and not without reason, that Adelman has no desire for arms control.

This is what happened. The present American Administration, which has the power, would have included many people on the blacklist. The allies of the United States in Western Europe would not have fared much better, including perhaps even such a loayl ally as FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl. His recent victory in the Bundestag elections was taken by the Reagan team as their own. The American President, it seems, has decided that the West Germans voted also for him, for his policy, and that he has been given a mandate to maintain the deadlock at the Geneva talks, and, consequently, to continue with the deployment of American missiles in West Germany.

It is becoming clear that the President has made a mistake. The mistake is now being explained to him from all sides, by many people, including Chancellor Kohl himself. In a recent interview with the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST, the chancellor stressed that his victory had not lessened the need for the quickest possible attainment of progress in Geneva. But progress depends on the American position to which the chancellor hinted by saying, and I quote: Without a doubt the time has come for new American proposals.

The time has come. These appeals are once again being heard from various West European capitals. A majority of West Germans and other West Europeans are against the American missiles and for success at the Soviet-American arms talks. This truth is not altered following the elections of 6 March and the politicians cannot ignore it. But across the ocean they look at it differently. They insist on their zero option, which only paves the way for the missiles. On Monday the White House announced that the Americans have no intention of making any new proposals, at least before the end of this month. And then, a recess will be announced at the talks. This is called wasting time for the sake of missiles.

In the face of such sabotage, the antimissile movement will of course grow, both in Western Europe and in America itself.

MEDIA VIEW WORK OF UN DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

Soviet Initiatives

LD131500 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Geneva March 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports:

The stand of Western powers and above all that of the USA, which on the major question of our time -- nuclear disarmament -- counterpose themselves to an overwhelming majority of members of the Disarmament Committee, an important international forum, is the cause of the lack of progress in the committees work. For a month already the West has been blocking such an urgent and topical problems as the prevention of a nuclear war from being put on the agenda.

The world public more and more insistently demand an end to the nuclear arms race, and the prevention of a nuclear war and of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The UN General Assembly's first and second special sessions on disarmament appraised this question as the first-priority one and urged the Disarmament Committee to start negotiations without delay with a view to working out appropriate political-legal measures. The same has been called for by a number of resolutions of the latest sessions of the UN General Assembly.

The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, striving to promote success in the negotiations, have lately come forward with a number of concrete realistic initiatives. At the latest plenary session of the committee the Soviet delegation suggested holding negotiations on the problem of ensuring the safe development of the nuclear power industry, which is one of directions for solving the task of preventing a nuclear war. V.L. Israelyan, the head of the USSR delegation, emphasized that this problem is particularly topical in view of the rapid deployment of civilian nuclear-power engineering and the growth of the number of civilian nuclear facilities.

Delegations of Argentina, Mexico, India, Ethiopia, Nigeria and a number of other countries have come out in support of the proposal on putting the problem of preventing a nuclear war on the agenda of the committee and on starting negotations on this problem without delay.

The USA and its closest NATO allies, finding themselves in increasing isolation, send high-ranking emissaries to the committee; British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs and the director of the political department of the French Ministry of External Relations. The purpose of their trip to Geneva was similar to the U.S. vice-president's February visit here -- to create illusions that the West "constructively" approaches the negotiations on disarmament, as well as to publicize U.S. "proposals" on some aspects of disarmament, which in actual fact are an attempt by Washington at achieving military superiority.

The question of the elaboration of a convention on banning chemical weapons is also in the centre of the Disarmament Committees attention. The Soviet delegation, showing genuine interest in achieving progress in this field as soon as possible, has come forward with a number of initiatives. Thus, in particular, it suggested a radical solution to the most complex question of preventing the latent production at civilian chemical plants of an extremely dangerous type of chemical weapons -- binary rounds -- the stockpiling of which is being speeded up by the Pentagon.

The Soviet delegation also tabled proposals concerning a procedure for the destruction of the stocks of chemical weapons by states possessing them. This process should be carried out on the basis of undiminished security to any of the parties to a future convention.

The USSR and other socialist countries firmly come out in favour of intensifying the talks on banning chemical weapons. The same constructive approach ought to be expected on the part of Western powers, too.

West's Obstruction

LD170532 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1914 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Report by correspondent Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] Unfavorable and alarming -- that is how one might briefly describe the situation now prevalent at the Geneva UN Disarmament Committee. The reason for this is that certain countries participating in the talks are refusing, under various pretexts, to constructively work out an appropriate international accord on questions of arms limitation and disarmament. The clearest example of this is the discussion of the second item on the committee's agenda, which is devoted to the problem of ending the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament. Having agreed, under pressure from the majority of the committee's delegations, to review this question, the United States and certain of its allies immediately began to block the establishment of a special working group and thus to hinder the holding of appropriate talks.

The same gloomy picture arose on item seven of the agenda -- the question of averting an arms race in outer space. It should be noted that at times, even if such specialized working groups are in fact set up, the U.S. delegation and the delegations of other NATO countries who support them, try in every way to restrict their mandate to discussing individual issues, quite often rather remote from the main problem.

It would be possible to cite quite a few examples of the refusal of the United States and its allies to seek constructive accords. I will name merely the problems of prohibiting chemical and radiological weapons. This question was discussed in detail during the final plenary session by Jerzy Zawolonka, the head of the Polish delegation, who exposed the unseemly maneuvers of the Western powers in the committee.

A strong impression was also created by the speech of head of the Hungarian delegation, Imre Koemives, who, as they say, used facts and figures to convincingly prove the lies behind the U.S.' refusal to urgently tackle the question of averting an arms race in space. At the beginning of the conquest of outer space, the Hungarian representative emphasized, the situation was never as dangerous as it is now, although it is perfectly obvious that tragic consequences for the whole of mankind would be caused by an arms race in outer space.

In a number of other speeches demands were also heard on numerous occasions that the Western delegations refrain from preventing the committee from seeking a positive solution to the major tasks facing it.

EAST BLOC DELEGATES TO MBFR TALKS CITED

CSSR Envoy Address

PM111515 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Mar 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS Report: "At the Vienna Talks"]

[Text] Vienna, 10 Mar -- Ambassador E. Keblusek, head of the CSSR delegation, has addressed a plenary session of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. A spokesman for the Czechoslovak delegation reported this at a meeting with journalists. The value of the socialist countries' new proposal consists in the fact that they open up a real way to overcome the impasse which has arisen at the talks because of the fruitless and hopeless debate over who has how many soldiers in the region of the reductions, the CSSR delegate said. The practical solution proposed by the socialist countries to the question of achieving equal collective ceilings of 900,000 men for each alliance in central Europe, regardless of differences over the data on the sides' troop strengths, would make it possible to avoid further dispute and to advance confidently toward achieving the aims of the talks, starting by reducing Soviet and American troops on the basis of mutual example.

The Czechoslovak spokesman dwelt on the procedure which could be established to monitor the withdrawal of the Soviet and American troops being reduced. This procedure would include exchanging lists of the formations, units and subunits being withdrawn and setting up special monitoring points, to which would be invited representatives of the states withdrawing their troops, representatives of the countries from whose territory the troops are being withdrawn and also representatives of the states on whose territory these points might be set up. All this would be in addition to the national monitoring facilities at the disposal of both sides.

Valuable experience would be acquired in the course of carrying out the initial Soviet and American reductions, which could be utilized in subsequent, bigger reductions. Speaking of the freeze on the levels of troops and armaments in central Europe of all the direct participants in the talks, which it is proposed to implement after the initial reduction of Soviet and American troops, the head of the CSSR delegation declared that it could be realized by means of the sides' adopting mutual political pledges not to increase their armed forces or arms for the duration of the Vienna talks.

Bulgarian Envoy Interview

LD161829 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1345 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, 16 Mar (TASS) -- Proposals by the socialist countries put forward on 17 February at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, make it possible to bring closer to a solution one of the most acute problems of the present day -- that of reducing the level of opposing military forces at the center of the continent. The meaning of the new idea is that an end should be put to fruitless discussions about the numbers of troops possessed by the sides in the area and that NATO and Warsaw Treaty Organization forces should be reduced to 900,000 men, including land forces, down to 700,000 men.

This was stated in an interview given to Georgiy Ostroumov, Vienna correspondent of MOSKOVSKIY NOVOSTI, by Lyubomir Shopov, ambassador and head of the Bulgarian delegation at the talks. It is published in the 20 March issue.

If the West finds itself the strength to get rid of some hardened views, if it displays a businesslike interest and a constructive approach to the new proposals, then it would mean a turnaway from long, drawn-out, cheerless discussions about figures, to real steps in reducing and freezing the strength of the armed forces of all direct participants in the Vienna talks, L. Shopov stressed.

The first practical step might be taken in the very near future: the withdrawal from central Europe of 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 American servicemen.

But this, L. Shopov noted, is only the prologue to subsequent greater troop and arms reductions by the direct participants in the talks as envisaged in the initiative of the socialist countries. This would doubtlessly improve the situation on the Continent of Europe.

We still do not yet have the official reaction of the West to the new proposals by the countries of the Warsaw Treaty, L. Shopov said. But the sooner we receive a reply to this initiative, the sooner a problem which worries the peoples of Europe and of other parts of the globe will begin to move forward.

U.S.-USSR ABM COMMISSION SESSION OPENS IN GENEVA

LD161734 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Geneva March 16 TASS -- A session of the Soviet-U.S. Standing Consultative Commission has opened here today. The commission is called upon to contribute to implementing the purposes and provisions of the treaty on limiting the ABM systems and of the provisional agreement on some of the measures in the field of limiting strategic offensive weapons, concluded between the USSR and the USA on May 26, 1972, as well as of the agreement on measures to lessen the threat of a nuclear war, concluded between the two countries on September 30, 1971.

INF DELEGATIONS HOLD PLENARY MEETING 15 MAR

LD151259 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Geneva March 15 TASS -- The delegations from the Soviet Union and the United States at the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe held a plenary meeting here today.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT MEETS IN GENEVA

LD161246 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Geneva March 16 TASS -- A special disarmament committee of non-governmental organisations is meeting here in the presence of representatives from international trade union, scientific, womens, youth, cultural, religious and a number of other organizations and national anti-war movements.

In the focus of attention at the meeting is the joining of efforts by the peace forces of different countries in support of the common demands for stopping the arms race and taking practical steps to remove the threat of nuclear war.

The committee members will discuss the preparation of joint actions by non-governmental organisations to mobilise world public opinion against the arms race and in support of concrete initiatives for arms freeze and reduction and for banning means of mass annihilation.

The special committee is also to discuss proposals for a broader participation of the public in the U.S.-declared world campaign for disarmament and in holding an international action week for disarmament.

OPPOSITION TO U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT NOTED

LD162319 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] The U.S. President continues attempts to put pressure on West Europe. Talks have been held in Washington between U.S. President Reagan and Netherlands Prime Minister Lubbers. They discussed East-West relations, the situation in NATO, and the plan for the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles weapons on the territory of a number of West European countries. Washington once again tried to put pressure on the head of the Netherlands Government, seeking from him official agreement on the deployment of hundreds of U.S. cruise and Pershing II missiles on the territory of the Netherlands. However, judging by reports, these attempts once again were not crowned with success. The Netherlands prime minister stated that the conviction is growing in Europe that the United States should display flexibility at the talks in Geneva. However, the Washington administration is stubbornly pursuing its striving to arm West Europe additionally with its missiles. But now, even in the U.S. Congress, doubts have arisen about the expediency of the arms race.

As has already been reported, the U.S. Congress is discussing a resolution on freezing nuclear weapons. President Reagan met with a large group of congressmen and demanded that they come out against this resolution. However, as is reported from Washington, the idea of a freeze is supported by many experts and military figures. Today, THE NEW YORK TIMES published a note saying that this measure -- a freeze -- would freeze the United States and the USSR in a position of the now existing parity of their nuclear forces and would preclude the possibility of violating this parity in the future.

It is precisely this, as can be seen, which Washington does not like, for it has adopted a course of achieving military superiority over the USSR at any cost. According to the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, which is close to official circles, the U.S. Administration intends to increase its nuclear arsenal by 17,000 nuclear warheads, raising the total to 31,000. It is in light of this that the White House regards the idea of a freeze as a direct threat to its militarist plans. And these plans correspond to the interests of businessmen, military corporations, and all of those trying to make their billions.

Supporters of halting the production of nuclear charges have appeared in the United States, while in Europe feelings are intensifying not to admit U.S. missiles having nuclear charges. Felipe Gonzalez, the Spanish prime minister, told of the firm resolve of Spain not to allow the deployment of nuclear weapons on its territory. He stated this at a press conference held in Madrid on the occasion of the expiry of 100 days since the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party came to power. He said that the position of the Cabinet on the question of Spain's participation in NATO remains unchanged. Spain has halted the process of integration into the North Atlantic bloc's military organization.

POLISH CSCE DELEGATE CALLS U.S. 'OBSTACLE'

LD162141 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 16 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast; I. Kudrin dispatch]

[Text] The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe continues in Madrid. After the first 3 weeks in the latest stage of the forum it seemed that a business-like atmosphere had at last been established in the Palace of Congresses. The re-organized contact groups were working actively and fruitfully on the editing of individual clauses of the final document and searching for formulations acceptable to all 35 delegations. However, the hopes which emerged for a rapid attainment of agreement have not as yet been justified. First the U.S. representative, then delegates from Britain, the FRG and the Netherlands tried again last week to raise two confrontations in the plenary session hall. It was not accidental that the head of the Soviet delegation, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Kovalev, urgently called upon participants in the meeting to return to the path of business-like and constructive talks.

Here is the head of the delegation of the Polish People's Republic, Ambassador Wlodzimierz Konarski [position as heard]: [begin video recording of Konarski speaking in Polish with superimposed translation] The main obstacle to a successful conclusion of the meeting is the position of the delegation from the United States. The speech of the Washington representative has caused acute dissonance with respect to the attitude of a majority of delegations which are striving to adopt agreed decisions. We have a good base for attaining success. The draft for the final document was proposed by neutral and nonaligned states. We must not forget that success in Madrid is to serve equally the interests of all countries represented here. [end recording]

GENEVA UN SESSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS REVIEWED

PM151053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent V. Kuznetsov: "In the Dock. The Results of the UN Human Rights Commission Session"]

[Text] The 39th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights has ended in Geneva's Palais des Nations. During the plenary meetings, which lasted nearly 6 weeks, a wide range of questions was discussed. The representatives of the developing countries and socialist states pointed out that the question of economic, social and cultural rights and ways and means of securing them have been for a long time and quite rightly one of the central questions as far as the commission is concerned. The speakers stressed that the exercise of these rights is closely bound up with safeguarding international peace, achieving disarmament and restructuring international economic relations on a democratic and just basis.

Particular anxiety was expressed at the session in connection with the problem of unemployment -- the cancer of the industrially developed countries of the world. The tragedy of "superfluous people," now numbering over 30 million in the developed capitalist countries alone, demonstrates that the policy of capitalist countries' ruling circles is clearly geared to solving economic difficulties at the expense of working people, V.A. Zorin, head of the USSR delegation, stressed in his speech: The leaders of the West, above all the United States, go on about devotion to human rights and are constantly trying, without putting their own house in order, to tell others how to observe these same rights. The United States, for example, is still refusing to ratify very important international pacts in the human rights sphere or to adopt corresponding commitments.

The Israeli delegation also tried the tactics of arrogant sermonizing at the session. Judging by its statements, human rights violations are taking place everywhere except in Israel except on the Arab lands occupied by the Israeli soldiery. The pompous speeches by the Israeli delegates, full of intolerable demagoguery and denial of concrete facts, were rebuffed by the session participants, who stressed that Israel's misanthropic treatment of the Arabs and the general genocide against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples would have been impossible without extensive military, economic and financial aid from the Washington administration. In the adopted documents and resolutions the session participants condemned Israel's crimes on the occupied lands and the invasion of Lebanon. Typically as at previous session, only the U.S. delegate defended Israel.

The South African racists and the reactionary regimes of El Salvador and Guatemala were also in the dock. International investigations carried out by authoritative UN commissions have shown that human rights continue to be regularly violated in those countries and that national minorities and advocates of democratic transformations are being persecuted.

Summing up the results of the session, its chairman told journalists that progress in securing human rights is possible only through the joint efforts of the international community, with the active participation of the public.

The 39th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights demonstrated that the solution of the problems under examination lies in the key spheres of the struggle for peace, disarmament and the exposure of specific crimes by reactionary regimes seeking to hang on to power by means of a policy of genocide and systematic violation of human rights.

CHEMICAL UNION CHIEF ON NEXT CB WEAPONS MEETING

LD161254 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Budapest March 16 TASS -- The task of preventing the stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological weapons and their use confronts today all progressive forces on earth, Alen Kove, general secretary of the Trade Union International of Chemical Oil and Allied Workers, has told TASS correspondent Aleksandr Melnikov. This task will be in the focus of attention of a conference "trade unions of the world in the struggle against chemical and bacteriological weapons" to be held at the associations initiative in Ho Chi Minh city on May 24-26. This representative forum is to become a kind of international tribunal to try the U.S. military guilty of gruesome crimes in Indochina and nurturing new dangerous designs.

Our trade union international, Kove said, strongly denounced the multi-billion dollar programme of "chemical re-armament" proclaimed by President Reagan. This criminal step against mankind initiated in fact large-scale preparations for chemical warfare.

The conference in Ho Chi Minh City will draw 150 delegates from trade unions of chemical industry and health services from socialist countries, as well as the Soviet Union, and a number of capitalist and developing countries.

It will also invite people subjected to chemicals in Vietnam, researchers, experts and representatives of progressive international and regional organisations. Participants in the conference will visit regions where the U.S. Army used on a mass scale chemical weapons. The meetings participants will see for themselves the horrible consequences of their use. Besides, they will familiarise themselves with an exhibition devoted to crimes committed by American aggressors.

USSR QUITS PSYCHIATRIC GROUP, BLAMES U.S.

LD070552 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1758 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, 16 Mar (TASS) -- The Soviet scientific society of neuropathologists and psychiatrists has sent a letter to the World Psychiatric Association (WPA) announcing its withdrawal from it.

The MOSCOW NEWS newspaper, commenting on this fact, writes that the USSR society of neuropathologists and psychiatrists, when it joined the WPA, was guided by the fact that its participation would serve the development of international scientific contacts and an exchange of experience and ideas.

But in recent years, it writes, certain national associations, first and foremost the United States, have been trying to use this international body not for professional, but for unseemly political purposes.

A lie has been spread by British and American psychiatric associations, followed by certain others who have allowed themselves to be drawn into this activity, which is unworthy of serious professionals, that in the Soviet Union abuses have been sanctioned in treatment at psychiatric establishments in order to suppress dissidents. Taking advantage of the discriminatory and undemocratic system of voting in the international association, the United States, together with a small group of other countries, began to impose its decisions on the rest of the members.

At the insistence of the U.S. delegation, a so-called committee of inquiry was set up and charged with the checking of these "abuses" in the USSR.

The setting up of such a committee was an obvious provocation, the purpose of which was to discredit Soviet psychiatric science and Soviet psychiatrists in the eyes of the world. Not a single country would permit committees of this kind to interfere in its internal affairs, since it violates its basic rights.

The newspaper points out that the Soviet society of neuropathologists and psychiatrists has done everything in order to acquaint the leadership of the WPA, and through them the world public, with the true state of affairs in Soviet psychiatric practice. All the necessary material was presented to the WPA.

However, the insinuations continued and are continuing.

Attention is drawn to the role of the leadership of the WPA, the newspaper writes. By all accounts, it allowed itself to be involved in political problems and essentially was turned into an obedient instrument in the hands of forces who use psychiatry for dishonest, propagandist purposes. Soviet psychiatrists have more than once drawn the attention of the leadership of the WPA to the impermissibility of a situation in which professional problems of an international scientific organization are subordinated to problems of a political nature. Bearing in mind the unceasing campaign against Soviet scientists and doctors, the all-union society of neuropathologists and psychiatrists made the decision to withdraw from the association.

SOVIET ASSISTANCE TO NONALIGNED NATIONS VIEWED

PM151419 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 13 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by international observer M. Nepesov: "Requirement of the Times"]

[Text] The seventh conference of nonaligned heads of state and government has completed its work in Delhi. The auditorium of the science center -- the ("Vigyan Bkhavan") -- has emptied and the flags of 101 states have been lowered from the flagpoles. Four of these states -- the Commonwealth of the Bahama Islands, Barbados, Colombia and Vanuatu -- were unanimously admitted to the ranks of the Nonaligned Movement. The Delhi meeting was thus the most representative; it is worth recalling that only 25 states were represented at the first nonaligned conference in 1961.

In September 1979 Fidel Castro said: "The underdeveloped countries, which have 65 percent of the world population, have just 15 percent of world output and only 8 percent of industrial production. The countries in this category lacking their own natural energy resources are now, taken together, burdened with a foreign debt of over $300 billion. According to calculations, the payment of the interest on foreign debts is already close to $40 billion a year, and that is over 20 percent of these countries' annual export volume."

Now listen to what Indira Gandhi said 3 and a half years later in Delhi: "Since 1979 the developing countries' balance of payments deficits and the burden of their debts have doubled to total approximately $100 billion and $600 billion, respectively.... The developing countries' export income has dropped by $40 billion. Raw material prices, which had already begun to drop, have reached disaster point. The level is now the lowest in 50 years."

Who is specifically to blame for the truly unbearable situation which has taken shape for the developing countries in their international economic relations with the capitalist world? The Delhi conference pointed directly to imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, as the source of the sufferings of millions of people. The crux of the matter is that their very cruel exploitation is not ending with the dissolution of the colonial system and the proclamation of former colonies' political independence.

Even oil does not save developing countries from the fetters of imperialist exploitation. Thus Mexico, which extracts over 120 million tons of "black gold" a year, is one of the biggest debtors of U.S. capital -- its foreign debts total $85 billion. In order to industrialize, that country has not only had to spend almost its entire revenue from the oil it sells, but also to borrow money from foreign banks. And the debts have begun to mount.... The debt-slavery is aggravated by the constant rise in bank interest rates. Whereas in 1971 the developing countries were paying around $11 billion on existing loans, 10 years later they were pouring $111 billion into Western and Japanese banks.

Alongside the unequal exchange of commodities, the imperialist powers are waging a veritable customs war against the developing countries. According to UN figures, about 130 types of commodities exported by them are subject to import duties, restrictive quotas and all sorts of license prohibitions. All this leads to the point where tariffs for commodities from developing countries average double those for goods imported from industrial capitalist states. Thus imperialist monopolies seek to hinder the industrialization of liberated countries in order to continue to foist their own industrial commodities on them at increased prices.

That is why, in its economic declaration, the Delhi conference resolutely advocates a fundamental restructuring of international economic relations and opposes exploitation and suggests specific measures to ease the developing states' current plight. In particular it is proposed to facilitate access to the markets of the developed capitalist countries, to repeal the harsh protectionist measures they have taken recently, and to develop an appropriate mechanism for fixing raw material commodity prices.

It also proposed that a global international conference on currency and financial questions be convened soon to review the existing unfair and outdated currency and financial system.

The speeches of many delegates at the Delhi conference pointed to the fundamentally new type of international economic relations which has already taken shape and is operating fruitfully between the socialist countries and the liberated countries. In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee's November (1982) Plenum, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stressed: "The importance of the group of states which created the Nonaligned Movement is growing in international life. The Soviet Union has friendly ties with many of them which benefit both sides and promote greater stability in the world. An example is the relations between the USSR and India. Solidarity with states liberated from the colonial yoke who are defending their independence has been and remains a fundamental Soviet foreign policy principle."

This solidarity is effective and active. Thus, 680 projects involving industrial enterprises, power stations, water resources, agriculture and other projects have been constructed in the developing countries with Soviet participation and have become the core of their national economies in the state sector. Over 500 enterprises and establishments are under construction or are planned. In all the CEMA countries have rendered or are rendering economic and technical assistance of developing states in constructing almost 4,500 industrial enterprises and other projects, of which 3,000 have already been commissioned.

Trade is also developing successfully. This is helped, in particular, by the Soviet Union's total repeal, back in 1965, of taxes on exports from the developing countries and -- particularly important -- taxes on their finished industrial articles. Trade turnover between our country and the developing states in 1960 through 1980 increased from R0.8 billion to R12 billion -- that is 1,400 percent. In terms of its content, principles and objectives, the trade and economic cooperation of the USSR and the other socialist countries with the developing states represents a radically new type of international economic relations. It is built on the unshakable foundations of the sides' full and real equality, mutual advantage, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs. I have visited India, Libya and other developing countries and seen how Soviet specialists are working fruitfully with their foreign counterparts in a friendly, truly equal atmosphere.

The Soviet people, who are internationalists, followed the seventh conference of nonaligned heads of state and government in Delhi with great attention and wished it success in resolving the complex problems facing the movement. They are in solidarity with the developing states' justified demands for the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis and the establishment of a new international economic order. An important role in attaining this objective belongs to the Nonaligned Movement, which, as I. Gandhi emphasized again, is based on anti-imperialism.

U.S. EFFORTS TO PRESSURE NONALIGNED FAIL

LD161943 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 16 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] The Washington administration continues to hinder all that is progressive. The U.S. State Department has come out with crude and insulting attacks on the Nonaligned Movement, having issued a special statement on the final declaration of the conference of heads of state and governments of the nonaligned countries held last week in New Delhi.

The officials in Washington are, of course, annoyed by the criticism of U.S. aggressive policy contained in the New Delhi declaration. The United States would like to keep the young states of Asia, Africa and Latin America forever in a situation whereby they provide the United States with agricultural raw materials, supplying cheap products for the capitalist corporations. The United States made no little effort before and during the conference to brainwash and delude its participants. However, their efforts to put pressure on the Nonaligned Movement turned out to be a complete failure.

PRAVDA REPORTS ATTEMPTS TO END IRAN-IRAQ DISPUTE

PM161103 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 March 1983, Second Edition, publishes on page 5 a report from special correspondents V. Korovikov and V. Ovchinnikov datelined Delhi, 11 March, under the heading "The Delhi Forum Is Completing Its Work," on the final stages of the Nonaligned Conference. The report notes the decision to enlarge the Coordinating Bureau, and then states:

"The question of the location for the next, eighth conference of the nonaligned countries caused considerable difficulties. Iraq's proposal to hold it in Baghdad met with objections from Iran. Attempts by the participants in the Delhi forum to seek ways of ending the tragic, senseless war between those two states have yielded no results as yet. Iraq expressed readiness to concur with the opinion of arbiters acceptable to the parties in the dispute (for instance, the chairmen of the last three summit meetings in Colombo, Havana and Delhi), but Iran rejected that also."

MISCELLANEOUS TASS REPORTS ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT

Keshtmand Reports in Kabul

LD162253 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Kabul March 16 TASS -- The Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers of Afghanistan held a joint sitting here under the chairmanship of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, President of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal.

Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Afghanistan and head of the Afghan delegation to the 7th conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned nations in New Delhi S.A. Keshtmand made a report on the Afghan delegation's activity at the conference. He praised the work of the conference held in conditions when the aggressive policy of the forces of imperialism is posing a threat to peace on earth. The head of the Afghan delegation stressed the important significance of the conference results serving the cause of struggle against imperialism and aggression, and contributing to preventing war and preserving peace in the world.

The meeting participants examined the results of S.A. Keshtmand's talks with the leaders of socialist and some other states of the Non-Aligned Movement, the BAKHTAR news agency reports. It was pointed out that the meeting and conversations held aimed at strengthening the links between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with the socialist and other progressive countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Specific mention was made of the successful results of the talks with India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Z. Singh.

The meeting gave a positive assessment to the activity of the Afghan delegation which defended at the conference the basic principles of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and of the Afghan Government with the view to upholding the DRA's interests both within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement and internationally.

Indian Communist Party Statement

LD152317 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 15 TASS -- The Central Secretariat of the Communist Party of India has circulated a statement approving the results of the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference which has ended in New Delhi. The statement stresses that, despite the violent attempts by U.S. imperialism and its vassals to impose the discussion of the so-called "Afghan" and "Kampuchean" questions upon the summit conference and to weaken the movement's anti-imperialist standing, the Delhi summit meeting has reaffirmed the basic principles of non-alignment -- the principles of struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and Zionism.

Having focussed attention on central and decisive tasks facing mankind today such as an end to the nuclear arms race and averting the threat of a thermonuclear conflict, the participants in the conference called for immediate ban on the use or a threat of use of nuclear weapons by all states possessing such weapons and for the conclusion of an all-embracing threaty banning nuclear weapons tests and their further production and deployment, the statement points out.

Having emphasised that 1983 may become decisive in the cause of achieving nuclear disarmament, the non-aligned conference in Delhi called for immediate termination of the arms race and for negotiations on general and complete disarmament. The participants in the forum also demanded the establishment of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world, the statement says.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries come out against the production, stockpiling and deployment of nuclear weapons and have repeatedly taken initiatives in this direction, initiatives which have been, however, rejected by the Reagan administration, the statement says. The Soviet Union has made a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and urged the USA to take upon itself the same obligation. However, President Ronald Reagan has rejected the proposal.

The Soviet Union, the statement points out, fully supports the demand of the peoples of the world for a freeze on nuclear arsenals as a step on the way towards serious negotiations on nuclear disarmament as well as on general and complete disarmament. The U.S. President by rejecting the initiative confirmed his decision to deploy about 600 newest U.S. missiles in the territory of Western Europe in 1983, which will inevitably lead to a new spiral of the nuclear arms race at a more dangerous level.

New Delhi Seminar

LD161306 Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 16 TASS -- The work of the 7th non-aligned nations summit has become a signal international event which made noticeable contribution to lessening international tension, prominent Indian public figure Parmeshwar Harain Haksar [TASS spelling] has told a seminar in New Delhi. Indian public figures, diplomats and scientists took part in the seminar.

P.N. Haksar criticised the American Administration's doctrine of conducting talks on a number of international problems exclusively from the position of strength. Non-aligned countries should counter this tactics by unity of their ranks and determination to seek a settlement of the cardinal problems of the present time in the interests of the whole of mankind, rather than a handful of Western powers, he stressed.

Many public and political organisations in India express their support to the decisions of the 7th Non-Aligned Summit. A statement by the All-India Peace and Solidarity Organisation, published here, points out that the attempts by the United States and its henchmen to undermine the Non-Aligned Movement suffered a complete failure. The New Delhi conference demonstrated the viability of the movement on the whole, the statement stresses.

Support Voiced for Palestinians

LD101142 Moscow TASS in English 1041 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 10 TASS -- Balram Jakhar, speaker of the House of the People, expressed on behalf of the Indian people full support for the rightful struggle waged by the Arab people of Palestine. All countries that come out in defence of freedom and human dignity should back the rightful cause of the Palestinians, he stressed. In his speech at a banquet in honour of the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Yasir 'Arafat, who attends the New Delhi seventh summit conference of nonaligned states, the speaker of the House of the People firmly denounced the Israeli aggressors who continue thwarting the U.N. decision on formation of the Palestinian state.

Chandra Lauds Summit

LD111725 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 11 TASS - President of the World Peace Council (WPC) Romesh Chandra praised the businesslike and constructive approach of most of the participants of the Delhi forum to the major problems of today. Despite the fact that the present New Delhi conference is being held in an extremely complex international situation, he stressed in a statement released here, it is deliberating in an atmosphere of unity, optimism and the participants' belief that the forces of peace and progress will prevail over the forces of war and reaction. The World Peace Council, Romesh Chandra said, cordially welcomes the conference delegates' calls and concrete proposals to curb the arms race, to support the national-liberation movements, to engage in peaceful cooperation and to combat hunger and squalor.

The conference participants re-affirmed the anti-imperialist thrust of the Non-Aligned Movement. They unanimously spoke out for granting independence to Namibia, eliminating the apartheid regime of South Africa and for the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to establish its own independent state. Romesh Chandra praized the appeal launched by Indira Gandhi, president of the conference, for freezing nuclear weapons and eliminating all foreign military bases. The present conference, the WPC president said, inspires the participants of the international anti-war movement [words indistinct] new powerful manifestations to protect peace on earth.

Mexico's View

LD101219 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Mexico City March 10 TASS -- Mexico regards the current Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference in Delhi as a political event of great historical significance. A statement issued here by the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasizes that the movement's principal aims, which have been again reaffirmed at its supreme forum in Delhi, are to struggle for peace, international security, a strict observance of the principles of non-interference, and for a peaceful solution to all political conflicts. The participants in the conference in Delhi, the statement points out, again reaffirm their support for the national liberation movements as well as for the peoples' struggle for their political and economic independence. Mexico attaches special importance to the fact that the Non-Aligned Conference has with fresh vigour expressed demands for general and complete disarmament -- an indispensable condition for the ensurance of peace and security on earth.

ARBATOV VIEWS GAP BETWEEN U.S. POLICY, REALITY

PM161747 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 83 First Edition pp 4-5

[Academician G. Arbatov article: "United States: Will There Be Changes?"]

[Text] In general no one but the President himself and his entourage has disputed the fact that the Reagan administration has reached midpoint in its term with bad results.

The 12 million unemployed, the 32 million Americans officially classed as poor, a budget deficit that is an all-time record for the country and a number of bankruptcies that is a record for the period since the memorable year of 1932, and last year's decline in production to the 1979 level are only a few brushstrokes in the general picture of America's current economic difficulties. Difficulties that are largely explained by the Republican administration's economic policy (the so-called "Reaganomics"), by its blind faith that if you give business and the market a free hand the problems will solve themselves, and by its stubborn attempts to conduct matters in the extremely complex contemporary situation in the same manner as in the last century or at any rate in the twenties -- before the crisis -- but while also "adding" a fantastic burden of military spending.

The foreign policy results have not been of the best either. Of course, it is obvious that the current administration deliberately planned the spurring of the arms race, the sharp deterioration of relations with the Soviet Union and the fueling of tension. But it either believed or pretended that it had a kind of mandate from the American voters for all this and, moreover, supposed that it would be able to surmount centrifugal forces in the Western world and to secure the allies' total obedience by reviving the cold war. However, this did not happen; the growth in the threat of war lent new impetus -- probably of unprecedented force and scope -- to the antiwar movement in Europe and America, intensified the disagreements with the allies and seriously harmed U.S. prestige.

Despite all the President's professional skill in handling television and movie cameras and the microphone, the latest polls have demonstrated that his rule is approved by only 41 percent of Americans. That is another record -- record mid-term unpopularity. Let us recall that 2 years after their inaugurations Carter and Nixon were supported by 51 and 52 percent respectively, to say nothing of Eisenhower (69 percent support) or J. Kennedy (76 percent).

"The stench of failure hangs over Reagan's White House...." THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote in an editorial devoted to this date. Approximately similar assessments dominated in all the American and West European press -- both liberal and even conservative.

Now even the White House, through D. Gergen -- the President's public relations spokesman -- has admitted: "The spell is broken. We are entering the most difficult year of the Reagan presidency."

I am writing of all this without gloating. There must be no place for emotions in politics. And here everyone must realize that political and economic crises in some cases induce a sobering-up and quest for sensible solutions and in others provoke adventurism.

Now we are getting to the main point. The present U.S. leadership and the policy it is pursuing are failing in all the main directions. But what conclusions will be drawn from this? Which way will American policy go, in what direction will it turn, especially foreign policy?

All too critical months are beginning -- particularly bearing in mind the arms limitation talks. Unless there is marked progress this year, a new round of the arms race probably cannot be stopped.

So will the American line in this sphere change? It has to be said that many foreign observers are both writing and saying that yes, it will. They are pointing to the allies' discontent, to Congress' toughening opposition to the excessive military spending, to the "sober-mindedness" of Shultz, the new secretary of state, to the economic difficulties and finally to the fact that Reagan, if he decides to run again in the hope of a possible improvement in the economic situation before the elections, may be harmed by his reputation as a "superhawk."

Each of these arguments is not without justification. Whatever U.S. interests we take -- economic, domestic political, military or foreign policy interests or even Reagan's electoral interests -- everywhere commonsense requires the normalization of the international situation and the halting of the arms race. But, alas, many people long since formed suspicions that commonsense is precisely what least guides U.S. foreign policy now.

Alongside some political changes in the country -- they have been written about frequently -- this is obviosuly to some extent linked with the unique nature of the present administration's style and way of thinking and acting.

Much has been written, for instance, about the provincialism of many of the people in Reagan's "team." And that is so -- of course not in the sense of lacking the gloss of the capital, but in the sense that these people have very often lived, made their careers and worked aloof from the main problems of the country and the world as a whole and the highways of history and politics. Nor can the nature of Washington's policy fail to be influenced by the uninformity and sometimes simply the stupidity of many of these policy makers. It has not been forgotten how when their nomination was being approved in Congress officials sometimes were unable to answer the most elementary questions. People also remember the discomfiture of eminent Washington figures at press conferences and their talks with foreign leaders.

Much has also been written about how an unusually large number of "specialists" in strategy and military policy adhere to such extreme views that many of them have actually been considered in need of medical aid have grouped in and around the U.S. Government (as advisers).

If to this we add the administration's political extremism, then we can understand many of the sources of the present U.S. leaders' striking isolation from reality, the isolation that has so far distinguished thier policy, a policy based on distorted notions of the world and its problems, of other countries and of the United States itself.

Of course, life is instructive. Setbacks are also instructive. But here we can imagine various options.

For instance, someone who should learn from life persistently refuses to learn or cannot learn. For instance, he believes that the reason for his setbacks lies not in his policy but in the conducts of all the others and it is they who should be "taught a lesson," "corrected" and forced to change their conduct.

Much also depends on what the changes actually consist of, on precisely what it is considered necessary to bring that policy closer to the realities of life. In that sense the present U.S. Administration's surprising enthusiasm for or actual obsession with propaganda is worrying. As psychologists would say of the people now in power in that country, they are entirely "fixated" ["pogrvzheny"] on propaganda.

First, many of these people as politicians are, in the purest form, the product of propaganda, and very second-rate propaganda at that. Their current prophets like Vigurie and Podhoretz are fanatical anticommunists and loudmouths incapable of understanding the complexities of the present-day world. And there are occasions when U.S. leaders derive their wisdom from "thinkers" who are even more provincial.

...In May 1981, in his first major foreign policy speech, President Reagan addressed cadets at the West Point Military Academy, disclosing to them that the nation should believe not in parchment and paper (that is treaties and agreements) but in weaponry. In this connection he quoted from the books of one Laurence Beilenson, "The Treaty Trap" and "Survival and the World in the Nuclear Age." Journalists rushed to seek out this new political prophet. He proved to be an 82-year-old retired attorney, a bosom friend of Reagan's since they jointly dealt with the "reds" in hollywood (even before the notorious Senator J. McCarthy appeared on the political scene). The journalists who tracked Beilenson down were told by that hale and hearty old man that nuclear war is inevitable, that "we must overthrow all communist governments" and that all those who are prepared to fight the communists must be offered money "openly" ("I call this 'foreign aid for freedom,' you call it subversive activity -- it is all the same")

But even Larry Beilenson was not the limit. A most unfortunate case of discomfiture occured in Washington recently. The President was asked at a press conference how come he had now started to talk about the possibility of meeting and talking with the Soviet leaders if only recently he had been lashing them, heedless of any norms of decency. R. Reagan replied that at the time he was not expressing what were in any way his own views but was merely repeating what Soviet leaders say about themselves, insisting on their "right" to break promises and to reject morality in politics "if that helps socialism," and the President here quoted "The 10 Commandments of Nikolay Lenin." For many days after that journalists literally beseiged the White House but they still did not lay hands on the "10 commandments...." In the end someone did find this falsification...in a propaganda brochure published by the Hitlerites during World War II.

Many people in the upper echelons of power in America, having been shaped politically and spiritually under the influence of such odious propaganda, perceive the world, the problems that arise, the events that occur, and politics itself in purely propagandist terms. I do not mean just the blind and totally implacable hatred of a number of American leaders toward the Soviet Union nor merely the extremely clamorous and mendacious propaganda campaigns that they constantly engineer.

It is also a question of the fact that events that the U.S. leaders find unpleasant are, time and again, interpreted as the result of someone's noxious propaganda. And naturally, the response to these events also takes the form of the latest propaganda campaign.

An example of this approach is Washington's evaluation of the antiwar movement in Europe (and subsequently in the United States too) as the result of Moscow's propaganda intrigues. And they immediately set about exposing these propaganda "intrigues." When it dawned on them that this does not help, they embarked on arms limitation talks.

But they attempted to reduce even these to propaganda. If anyone had any doubts on this score these doubts were dispelled by K. Adelman, Reagan's appointee to the post of head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who declared frankly: "Arms limitation talks are a subterfuge to which we were simply forced to resort in order to reassure the U.S. people and the European allies."

It should come as no surprise that the U.S. proposals at the arms limitation talks are deliberately tailored in such a way as to produce an impression on the unsophisticated public (words like "zero option," calling the strategic arms negotiations "START," naming a new nuclear submarine "Corpus Christi," and a nuclear missile, the "Peacekeeper") and at the same time to be deliberately unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

These proposals are totally dishonest. The zero proposed for the intermediate-range missiles, for example, is intended solely for the USSR and not for NATO. The arguments whereby French and British weapons cannot be taken into account in an agreement on intermediate-range missiles are simply ridiculous. It is alleged, for instance, that they cannot be taken into account since the decision to use those weapons is taken not by NATO but by each of those countries on its own. But what is that to us? Our missiles are our weapons of deterrence [sderzhivany]. And they exist not in order to "deter" ["ustrasheniye"] NATO headquarters or its command, but in order to prevent the use of nuclear weapons against us and our allies by any of the countries belonging to that bloc, including Britain and France. Therefore, we deem it necessary to also take their arsenals into account in an agreement. What is there here that contradicts equality? Why, in order to establish equality, as the United States is seeking to do, is it necessary to bring several hundred more new U.S. missiles into Europe? As for equality, in that case we would, for the sake of equality, not only have to increase the number of our missiles in Europe but also deploy them close to the U.S. borders.

The attempts to convince the public that the deployment of intermediate-range U.S. missiles in Europe should begin and that the negotiations should take their own course as if nothing is happening are also fraudulent. Indeed, as A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, observed recently, in that case a qualitatively different situation would come about. By deploying its new missiles, the U.S. side would in fact undermine the nuclear weapons negotiations. It is hard to imagine how, after that, it would be possible to reach agreement about the reduction of strategic weapons either -- after all, the Americans will add hundreds of missiles capable of reaching Soviet territory -- that is, missiles that, in relation to the USSR, are also strategic.

U.S. figures are not speaking the truth when they allege that their creation of new types of weapons will "stimulate" the Soviet Union into disarmament efforts. The period of almost 40 years of the arms race has proved convincingly that the creation of bombs and missiles is an incentive for just one thing -- the creation of more bombs and missiles. Such was the case in the past and will be in the future. Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, warned that the new U.S. missiles will not compel us to disarm unilaterally. On the contrary, we will be forced to respond to them by the creation of our own new missiles however much the Soviet Union would like to avoid such a course of events.

Attempts to deceive people are today becoming an organic part of war preparations. The present U.S. Administration proves this particularly graphically. But its example is also demonstrating something else increasingly clearly.

Propaganda is by no means all-powerful. The end of last year and the beginning of this, particularly under the influence of the new proposals from the USSR and the other socialist countries, has witnessed the start of the increasingly broad spread of the conviction that U.S. policy and the U.S. position at the negotiations are spurring on the arms race and intensifying the threat of war.

It has not proved possible with the aid of propaganda ploys to blunt the sharpness of the situation that has emerged or its political danger for the United States and the current administration. Proceeding from this, many people are today anticipating some steps from Washington. In particular, there is a story in circulation that new -- "interim" -- proposals will soon be submitted. But, judging by what is being said, it will again be a question of no more than a propaganda ploy designed to achieve in the guise of a "compromise" the same old objective -- the deployment of new American medium-range weapons in Europe.

The current administration is not prohibited from seeking this, of course. But Washington will never succeed in persuading the Soviet Union to "give its blessing" to such attempts or to subscribe to a policy of an arms race and the exacerbation of tension. If it proves impossible to avert such a development of events, let the real culprits bear the full responsibility for this.

Well, what if some changes really are brewing in Washington? In recent weeks we have had occasion to hear such questions, including from Americans.

How can they be answered? Only by saying that such changes will of course be noticed promptly [svoevremenno zametyat] in Moscow. Since our aspiration for detente, lasting peace and disarmament remains unchanged, we will be reliable partners in any honest negotiations and agreements that have these objectives in mind. But we know well that accords on peace are not obtained by begging [ne vyprashivayut], that it is necessary to wage a persistent and skillful struggle for them since aggressive circles only abandon their plans when they encounter a resolute, a very resolute, rebuff.

Faith that the present Washington rulers' policy could change for the better is also undermined by the successive bouts of anti-Soviet hysteria. Blunt calls for crusades and statements smacking not only of the "cold war" but sometimes directly of the Middle Ages are to be heard. And all this under cover of hypocritical arguments about faith in God, morality, eternal good and eternal evil.

The more time that passes, the clearer it becomes that the U.S. Administration is not only constantly starting confrontations but, because of its isolation from the realities of the world, is starting them on battlefields [platsdarmy] that are most uncomfortable and most disadvantageous for itself. Who can seriously see it as the paramount defender of democracy, civil liberties and trade union rights if the past and present actions of the people who have now come to Washington totally refutes this?

Nor was the administration on its own home ground [platsdarmy] when raising a hullabaloo about the "democracy and public diplomacy program." Public, open diplomacy is not its watchword. That kind of diplomacy can only be pursued by governments that have nothing to hide from the public, that pursue a policy according with the people's interests. The present U.S. Administration has by no means that kind of policy -- this is why it devotes such attention to propaganda designed to conceal the truth from the public, to deceive it. But it is becoming increasingly difficult to do this.

A great deal is currently changing in the world, including in America. People are unable and unwilling to continue to live under the growing threat of universal destruction. And therefore they are calling into question not only individual postulates of U.S. nuclear policy and strategy, which are dangerous for peace, but their very foundations. They want not words but actions, concrete actions capable of eliminating the very threat of the disaster hanging over the world.

FURTHER ON HOUSE NUCLEAR FREEZE RESOLUTION

Reagan Efforts Against Resolution

LD161428 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1328 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, 16 Mar (TASS) -- The Washington administration is making every effort to prevent Congress from adopting a resolution on freezing nuclear weapons. On the eve of the vote on this proposal in the House of Representatives, President R. Reagan met with a large group of congressmen. During this meeting, according to L. Speakes, deputy press secretary of the White House, he demanded that they reject the resolution. The President used a standard set of demagogical "arguments" maintaining, against all logic and commonsense, that the adoption of such a document "would make it more difficult or impossible" to achieve agreement at the Geneva Soviet-American talks on nuclear weapons control.

The introduction of the resolution on freezing and further reducing the Soviet and U.S. nuclear aresenals has reflected the growing concern in the United States over the massive war preparations unleashed by the Reagan administration; in spite of the White House's pressure it was recently approved by the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives. According to the latest public opinion polls, a total of 76 percent of Americans are in favor of a nuclear freeze as the first step on the road to curbing the arms race.

"The idea of a freeze has won support from J. Smith and P. Warnke, prominent experts in the field of nuclear arms control, G. Scoville and W. Colby, intelligence specialists, and military men Carroll and N. Geyler [names as received]," an open letter published in THE NEW YORK TIMES today by the co-authors of the draft resolutions, Senators E. Kennedy and M. Hatfield and Congressmen E. Markey and S. Conte, says. "This measure would freeze the United States and the Soviet Union in the positions of the currently existing parity, and would exclude the possibility of upsetting this equilibrium in the future. That is why specialists and the whole of the country's population see a freeze as the best way toward putting an end to the nuclear arms race before it is too late to do so."

This, evidently, is just what is not to the liking of Washington, which has adopted the course of attaining military superiority over the USSR at any price. According to the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, which is close to official circles, the administration has set itself the goal of increasing the U.S. nuclear arsenal in forthcoming years by 17,000 nuclear warheads and bringing them up to a total of 31,000. On the strength of this, the White House sees the idea of a freeze as a direct threat to its militaristic plans.

Congressional Support for Freeze

PM161417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 83 First Editon p 5

[TASS report: "Sensible Approach"]

[Text] A large group of U.S. senators and congressmen, public and religious figures, and scientists have expressed themselves in support of the resolution on an immediate freeze on nuclear arsenals recently approved by the House Foreign Affairs Committee. At a press conference here today they pointed to the urgent need for the adoption of this resolution by the House of Representatives in its entirety and then by the Senate.

The most effective strategy for establishing arms control is to halt and reverse the arms race, Senator E. Kennedy said at the press conference. That is why, he stressed, we are demanding an immediate, all-embracing bilateral freeze on the nuclear arms of the United States and the USSR which should be followed by an in-depth reduction of the two sides" arsenals. Kennedy noted that the champions of limiting the arms race are having to wage a difficult struggle against the administration, which has mounted an extensive campaign with a view to preventing the adoption of allegations concerning the "Soviet threat" to the United States.

The Republican Senator M. Hatfield noted at the press conference that the movement for the freezing of nuclear arms and their subsequent reduction has become a truly popular movement in the United States embracing tens of millions of people.

Congressmen E. Markey, one of the sponsors of the resolution, pointed out in his speech that over 200 congressmen are now its cosponsors. The forthcoming vote in the House, he noted, will probably be the most important in many years. That is the number one issue. The administration, Markey said, is using strongarm tactics in an attempt to prevent the resolution's adoption.

Former CIA Director W. Colby expressed himself in favor of the freeze resolution, noting that despite the administration's assertions it would undoubtedly be amenable to verification and would accord with the mutual interests of the United States and the USSR.

The burning urgency of this problem was also indicated by T. Herndon, president of the Citizens Against Nuclear War organization; J. Stone, chairman of the Federation of American Scientists; J. Vizner, President J. Kennedy's former assistant; J. Armstrong, president of the National Council of Churches; and other participants in the press conference. [names as published]

'DIRECTIVE 75' 'GROSS INTERFERENCE' IN USSR AFFAIRS

LD171022 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] San Francisco March 17 TASS -- Secret Directive 75 which was issued by the White House with the signature of U.S. President Ronald Reagan envisages attempts of direct and gross interference of the American Administration into internal affairs of the Soviet Union and other countries. As was reported on Wednesday by the newspaper LOS ANGELES TIMES, Washington seeks to influence the USSR's home policy through exerting pressure on it in the trade and other economic spheres.

But far from all representatives of the Republican administration share the views which underline Directive 75, the newspaper writes. The new presidential directive, the LOS ANGELES TIMES writes, can serve as a pretext to justify the United States' hostile actions against its allies which maintain normal trade links with the Soviet Union. The United States is known to have undertaken attempts in the past to thwart the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline, by exerting gross pressure upon its West-European partners. This led to a sharp deterioration of relations between the United States and West-European countries which refused to bow to Washington's diktat.

U.S. SEEN CONTINUING POLICY OF TRADE SANCTIONS

PM161515 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[S. Shibayev answer to reader's letters under the rubric "At Your Request": "Trading, Not Dictating"; first two paragraphs are reader's letter]

[Text] Please tell me how the machinery for U.S. trade with socialist countries operates today.

N. Trunov, Vladivostok

It became known the other day that U.S. President Ronald Reagan has adopted a decision to deprive Romania of MFN status in trade as of 30 June 1983. The pretext for this step was a decree by the Romanian State Council requiring citizens wishing to settle permanently abroad to pay the state the total sum spent on their training. These actions on Washington's part once again indicate that the U.S. Administration still adheres to the notorious policy of sanctions against socialist countries.

Recently this policy was clearly manifested in the ban on deliveries of oil and gas equipment to the USSR by U.S. firms, their subsidiaries abroad, and foreign companies producing such equipment under American licenses. With the help of these measures Washington attempted -- unsuccessfully -- at least to thwart the construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe and possibly to influence the processes of international economic exchange.

The ignominious failure of this venture is well known. But in announcing the lifting of the "embargo" Washington hinted unambiguously that the United States, together with its NATO allies, is not giving up various trade restrictions entirely. Indeed, the development of mutually advantageous economic cooperation between socialist countries and developed capitalist countries is still seriously hampered by the consequences of various "sanctions" and "embargoes" imposed earlier. These include numerous artificial barriers erected by the West and first and foremost the United States in relation to trade with the socialist community countries.

As a result many Western companies are losing an extensive promising market for their goods and a source of many valuable types of natural resources. They are also losing advantageous, very large orders.

The damage resulting from such restrictions and obstacles also lies in the erosion of confidence between trading partners. Can it really accord with the generally acknowledged norms and principles of international law for "sanctions" and restrictions on exports or imports to be imposed by someone's arbitrary decision? What emerges is not a system of equal, businesslike cooperation, but something in the nature of a "patrimony" for aggressive circles in imperialist states, which make use of trade, from time to time, as a "weapon" and a tool in political speculation.

In an interview for the French magazine POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger formulated in this way what is, in his opinion, the Western states' "main error" in talks with the Soviet Union on trade issues: "It is very hard to justify the fact that Western states sell food and grant loans to the Russians without asking anything in return. And in 50 years' time it will be impossible to explain this position...." According to Kissinger the "wise approach" is to make the Western states' basic resources the subject of bargaining with the Soviet Union, not a free gift to it.

But, first, nobody in the socialist countries has ever believed or said that the purpose of trade with the West is the reciprocal giving of gifts. It is only a question of the unconditional elimination of discrimination, restrictions, imbalance and diktat in trade relations between countries in the two systems and of the creation of a sound trading and political atmosphere.

Second, even in 50 years' time the Western states' "Kissinger-style" conduct in the international arena will be, to put it mildly, abnormal and illegal. Artificially limiting trade and making it a subject of political bargaining and an instrument in the struggle against the socialist countries -- such a policy cannot be justified. All sides suffer, and what suffers most of all is the process of giving the relaxation of international tension material form.

Third, one must agree with the prominent American politician W. Stoessel, onetime U.S. ambassador to Moscow, who admitted that even after the imposition of discriminatory measures the socialist system "will not, of course, collapse."

So a really sensible approach is to make many types of resources the subject of mutually advantageous businesslike cooperation and trade and economic exchange between countries.

This was again reaffirmed last year in Moscow at a session of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, where more than 250 representatives of the U.S. business world were assembled. N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, stressed that the Soviet Union, of course, continues to advocate the development of trade ties with all countries, including the United States, but that "this is possible only on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage. There can be no other basis."

IZVESTIYA ASSAILS U.S. 'DEMOCRACY PROGRAM'

LD131517 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 13 TASS -- The "Democracy Assisting Program" adopted recently in the U.S, which has become a kind of response of Washington's propaganda institutions to Ronald Reagan's call for an anti-communist "crusade," is another attempt of Washington to impose by force or by means of persuasion the American way of life to countries which either do not accept or reject it, the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today.

There are many reasons which prompted the White House strategists to develop the program, the newspaper points out. One of them is the ever growing world-wide anti-war movement. A considerable share of money allocated for the program goes to blocking this movement. Thus, the USIA (U.S. Information Agency) channelled about 200,000 dollars to the centre of studies in the sphere of ethnics and public policy headed by the diehard reactionary E. Lefevre. According to WASHINGTON POST, the money is to be spent on "discrediting the peace movement," and we shall add: on undermining it.

This huge amount of money was channelled to the "centre" also for enlisting the support for the thermonuclear doctrines of the White House by representatives of various circles, including clergy.

IZVESTIYA stresses that the large-scale "democratisation, American style" is far from being confined to the struggle against the anti-nuclear movement. Tasks set before the executors of the "program" are much more versatile. They include, specifically, the rendering of propaganda support for such "democratic" regimes as the bloody military fascist dictatorial regimes in Chile and Guatemala, IZVESTIYA underlines.

The "democratisation" program can acquire various forms, the newspaper underlines. People who developed it were not freshmen and they did not have to begin from scratch. However, it would be worth recalling that propaganda tricks have always led the "crusaders of the 20th century" to an impasse. This is why they have to invent ever new tricks. No matter how sophisticated the propaganda machine of the U.S. Administration is, it has proved unable to refute the fact that it is in the U.S. that the rights of millions of people, and not of separate individuals, are grossly violated. U.S. propaganda is also unable to conceal the fact that the only thing the nations are sure to get from the "democracy, American Style" is the hegemonistic diktat from across the ocean and the race towards the brink of a nuclear madness.

PRC'S QIAN QICHEN ARRIVES IN TASHKENT FOR TALKS

LD161700 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Tashkent March 16 TASS -- Special representative of the government of the People's Republic of China, Deputy Foreign Minister of the PRC Qian Qichen today arrived here with a group of advisers and experts. He is staying in the USSR for the holding of Soviet-Chinese political consultations.

The Chinese representatives were met at the airport by Foreign Minister of the UZBEK Soviet Socialist Republic Bakhodir Abdurazakov, other officials.

The guests will spend in Uzbekistan four days, will familiarize themselves with life in that Soviet Central Asian Republic.

ANNIVERSARY OF SINO-SOVIET CULTURAL GROUP MARKED

OW151301 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 13 Mar 83

[(Vasiliyev) talk]

[Excerpts] Listeners, you will now hear a talk, "in celebration of the 47th anniversary of the founding of the Sino-Soviet cultural liaison association in Nanjing," by (Vasiliyev), activist of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association. He says:

After the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia, the Chinese people's desire to understand our country became all the stronger. In the 1920's, outstanding Chinese Communists and internationalists Li Dazhao and Qu Qiubai, writer Lu Xun and other well-known political activists reported on the history of Soviet Russia to the Chinese people. The society of Russian studies, established in 1921, did a great deal of work in this area.

In the 1930's, as proposed by progressive personages in China, the Sino-Soviet cultural liaison association was established in Nanjing. The association took up the mission of the society of Russian studies. It also set up branches in Shanghai, Tianjin, Kunming, Lanzhou, Guilin and other big cities.

The Sino-Soviet cultural liaison association did a great deal of work for developing and strengthening friendly relations between the people of the Soviet Union and China.

REPORT ON SOVIET SOLDIERS AID TO AFGHAN PEASANTS

PM141639 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Mar 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: "At the Command of the Soldier's Heart"]

[Text] Limited Contingent of Soviet Troops in Afghanistan [no date given] -- Many good deeds have marked the stay of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The soldiers constantly come to the aid of the local population.

1. Khashar in the Settlement

What is the cost of building a home? The new homes for several peasants at the Kalay-Dala [name as published] mountain settlement did not cost anything. Soviet soldiers built them without payment.

...The terrorist gang was scattered. The Afghan subunit moved on to execute its next combat task. A Soviet engineer company moved into the settlement. The order read: "Clear the area of mines." The soldiers dealt with their task more quickly than estimated. Then one of them -- Sergeant Sabit Pugmanov -- told his comrades of a wonderful custom existing from time immemorial back home in Uzbekistan. "When someone in our settlements decides to build a home, all the people come to help without being asked. This is called khashar. And people work without payment, from the goodness of their hearts."

The entire company supported the sergeant who proposed to organize such a khashar in the Afghan settlement which had suffered heavily from the bandit attack. And work started. The walls of new homes grew like in a fairy tale. In one of them smoke even started pouring from the chimney. It was the grateful hosts who had started to cook supper for all those on the building sites. Thus they celebrated the new settlement together, Soviet soldiers and Afghan peasants. In addition to the new homes, the soldiers left behind as a gift also the wonderful ancient tradition of khashar. The calamity which is too big to tackle singlehandedly retreats before joint comradely efforts.

2. Mistakes Are Not Allowed

The badge "for mine clearance" and the medal "for courage" sparkle on Private Umar Khidoyatov's uniform. They have been awarded to him for military valor and skill.

The school to which children from one of the settlements were to come was found to be mined; someone from the local population had seen the terrorists carrying ammunition there, but the swift actions of the Afghan subunit prevented the bandits from blowing the building up. The peasants asked the Soviet soldiers to help.

Company Commander Senior Lieutenant V. Ulyukin called for volunteers and the entire company stepped forward. Then the commander selected several of the most experienced soldiers. First to be chosen to reconnoiter the school was Private U. Khidoyatov.

Agonizing minutes of expectation: An explosion could occur at any moment. The sapper is not allowed to make a mistake; it would be his first and last. It cannot be said that Umar was not worried; he was quite worried. But that did not interfere with his work. Quickly and accurately he examined each square meter of the premises. "Surprises" came to light in several places. Not wasting time on defusing anything -- the comrades can deal with that later -- he only marks the location of mines with small flags.

Finally the reconnaissance is over. The bandits have set over 20 mines. Not one of them exploded.

-- In the morning the company left the settlement. The small boys and girls, pouring out of the school, waved them a long farewell. And the [word indistinct] soldier marched off to new constructive work.

3. Shuravi Rasul Mirzakov [name as published]

The mullah in one of Afghanistan's mountain settlements delivered an unusual sermon at the Friday prayers. He praised the skill of the Soviet Shuravi -- Captains of Medical Service Dr Rasal Mirzakov -- who in a short time managed to help hundreds of local villagers....

From early morning till late at night there is a crowd at the small clay house which has been turned into a medical station. Villagers come with their entire families from the surrounding settlements; for a long time they have had neither a doctor nor medicine here and have had to cure themselves as best they could. At the villagers' request the command of one of the Soviet military units has posted Capt Rasul Mirzakov here.

The military doctor has much work. He is not just a doctor. He is also involved in agitation and propaganda work. Each of his patients inevitably asks him about the Soviet Union.

In gratitude for the medical help the villagers have repeatedly tried to give the doctor their modest gifts: dried apricots, jugs of milk, even sheep. They were very surprised that R. Mirzakov refused everything and treats them without payment. It has been a long, a very long time since anyone here did some good out of the goodness of his heart. The April evolution has changed many things, but not as quickly as may be desired; the ideals of new human relationships are being established in the mountain settlements.

At the beginning not all people treated the doctor as they treat him now. The local mullah was wary of him for quite a long time. But as it happened, his wife fell ill. His appeals to God and his prayers, naturally, brought no result. And the mullah was forced to take his wife to be seen by the Soviet doctor.

And when the woman recovered the mosque resounded to the words of an unusual sermon: The mullah preached praise not for God but for the captain of medical services.

USSR-DRA ARMED FORCES FRIENDSHIP NOTED

PM151413 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Mar 83 First Edition p 2

[Report by Senior Lieutenant A. Lobastov: "Strengthening Friendship"]

[Text] The men of our subunit enjoy good relations with the personnel of the neighboring unit of the DRA Armed Forces in which officer (Tadzhedin) serves. We meet with them both on field exercises and off duty.

Our Afghan comrades only recently visited our tent camp. At a rally words of sincere gratitude were addressed to the Soviet servicemen who came to the aid of Afghanistan's working people. (Fatakh), secretary of the provincial committee of the Democratic Organization of Afghan Youth, also presented awards here to top Soviet and Afghan servicemen.

This was followed by a competition to decide the best firing detail. The details headed by Sergeant A. Gvozdkov and Lieutenant (Firuz) won.

AFGHAN GOVERNMENT FARM ESTABLISHED IN BALKH

TA162010 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1700 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] According to BAKHTAR agency information committee the construction of a new agricultural government farm has started in one of the districts of Balkh Province [words indistinct]. According to preliminary estimates the cost of [words indistinct] will amount to 3 million afghanis. Simultaneously with the construction of the farm, a housing repair complex, a kindergarten, schools and sports grounds will be built. The experience of setting up government farms in Afghanistan has demonstrated the necessity of their establishment and the great benefit of their activity for the national economy.

FORMER COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY LEADERS ISSUE APPEAL

PM161815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by correspondent O. Kitsenko: "Appeal to Compatriots"]

[Text] Kabul, 15 Mar -- Over 280 former leaders of counterrevolutionary gangs who have gone over to the side of the revolution and who took part in a jirga (meeting) held in the capital have sent a message to the counterrevolutionary gangs and all their compatriots in the country and beyond.

The duty of all Afghans who were duped by the traitors to the people and who left their country, the message says, is to take advantage of the DRA Revolutionary Council decree on a universal amnesty and to return home.

The motherland, the message notes, respects the honor and dignity of all compatriots and the DRA Government is prepared initially to render the necessary aid to all those who need it.

Another document -- the resolution adopted by a meeting of former leaders of counter-revolutionary gangs -- deals a resolute rebuff to slanderous propaganda against revolutionary Afghanistan.

We are sure, the document says, that the DRA's patriotic, humane policy is aimed at defending the gains of the revolution, establishing peace in the country, and preparing the ground for its successful socioeconomic development. That is why we have joined the ranks of the defenders of the April Revolution.

The authors of the resolution have come out in support of the DRA Government's proposals for a peaceful political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan and demanded an end to imperialist interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

GROMYKO, BURMESE COUNTERPART EXCHANGE GREETINGS

PM141715 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and Burmese Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing have exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

MOSCOW MAYOR RECEIVED BY THAI DEPUTY PREMIER

PM141039 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Talk in Bangkok"]

[Text] V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom and head of Moscow delegation in Thailand at the invitation of the governor of greater Bangkok, has been received by Praman Andireksan, deputy prime minister of Thailand.

The friendly talk which took place touched on questions of Thai-Soviet relations.

U.S. 'ENCROACHMENT' IN MICRONESIA REPORTED

LD170933 Moscow TASS in English 0849 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] New York March 17 TASS -- The United States made another illegal attempt at joining the trust territory of Micronesia (the Pacific Islands) when President Reagan recently signed a proclamation declaring the 200-mile coastal strip to be the exclusive economic zone of the United States. The proclamation said, in particular, that the U.S. zone also embraces the area adjoining the northern Marianas Islands, which, however, are part of Micronesia and are located thousands kilometers away from U.S. shores.

Thus, Washington is arbitrarily spreading its own jurisdiction to cover a trust territory, whose status may not be changed without the participation of the United Nations. The fact that the U.S. Government did not even deem it necessary to advise the U.N. Headquarters about its decision underlines the patently imperial manners characteristic of the incumbent U.S. administration.

The U.S. direct encroachment upon the Marine resources of the Marianas Islands contravenes the spirit and letter of the agreement between the United States and the United Nations on trusteeship over Micronesia but tallies perfectly with the plans of absorbing that trust territory, which Washington has been stubbornly trying to implement in recent decades.

GDR COURT SENTENCES FRG CITIZEN FOR ESPIONAGE

PM161217 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "GDR: Military Collegium's Decision"]

[Text] The military collegium of the GDR Supreme Court has sentenced FRG citizen (V. Bernir) to 9 years' imprisonment for espionage against the GDR for one of the West German special services.

As ADN reported, he was recruited by military intelligence and received special training. Then, making regular trips to the GDR over a number of years, the criminal gathered information of a military and political nature with a view to using it to the deteriment of the republic's defense capability. It was confirmed once again during the court investigation that the FRG secret services are stepping up their subversive activity on behalf of NATO's aggressive plans, the agency points out.

NEPSZAVA EDITOR'S VISIT WITH TRUD STAFF REPORTED

PM141711 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Mar 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] Laszlo Fodor, chief editor of NEPSZAVA, the Hungarian trade union paper, was in Moscow 9-11 March at the invitation of the TRUD editorial staff. In talks with the TRUD management questions pertaining to the further development of fraternal cooperation between the two editorial offices were discussed.

The Hungarian guest was received by S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU.

LCY CC PLENUM DISCUSSES MASS MEDIA ACTIVITIES

PM161641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent V. Sharov: "LCY Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Mar -- As has already been reported, the 6th LCY Central Committee plenum has been held and has examined topical questions of the mass media's activity. The keynote speaker, D. Belovski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other speakers noted that the discussion of the mass media's activity was prompted by a number of reasons. They include the increased tasks of economic and cultural building and the activation of forces hostile to socialism. Speculating on the difficulties, certain people within the country are seeking to discredit the Yugoslav people's historical gains and have mounted an attack on the LCY and its leading ideological and political role in society. To this end they are trying to use the mass media, which they sometimes succeed in doing.

Items by individual information organs, it was stated from the plenum rostrum, have acquired a nationalist orientation. Bourgeois views of the role of the press, radio and television in society have become disseminated and the view of the mass media's "independence" and their equal "partnership" with the LCY is being imposed.

Among the main reasons for the hostile forces' activation the plenum cited the weakening of the party's ideological activity. Central Committee members called for a vigorous and uncompromising struggle against all attempts to use the mass media to undermine the fraternity and unity of the Yugoslav peoples and to mount attacks on the gains of the revolution and the working people's constructive work.

The plenum paid special attention to enhancing the responsibility of communists working in the press, radio and television. In this connection it was recalled that four-fifths of all SFRY journalists, whose total number is in excess of 10,000, are LCY members. The plenum demanded that the primary party organizations in the mass information organs intensify their influence on editorial policy and be the active bearers of the LCY course elaborated by its 12th congress.

The speakers spoke of the need to improve cadres' ideological-political training in the information field. It was noted that for a long time cadre policy in journalism has been allowed to go its own way.

The resolution which was adopted gave an assessment of the state of affairs in the party and youth press and defined tasks for improving the work of the mass media which should consistently serve the cause of socialist building and of stepping up the LCY's influence on editorial collectives.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM IN KIEV -- An international symposium dedicated to the study of the geological history of and the present sedimentation processes in the Black and Baltic Seas opened in the Geological Science Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev on 14 March. Among the participants are prominent scientists and experts from Moscow, as well as geologists from Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland and the USSR. The symposium was held under the auspices of the coordinating center of CEMA member countries for the study of chemical, physical, geological and other processes in the most important areas of the world's oceans and for developing modern technical means for the effective utilization of its resources and of the scientific council of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences for the geological study of seas and oceans. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 14 Mar 82 AU]

BRUSSELS PAPER INTERVIEWS CPSU'S ZAGLADIN

On 'Liquidating' SS-20 Missiles

PM161135 Brussels LE SOIR in French 11 Mar 83 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Zagladin and Zagladin"]

[Text] On the occasion of the centenary of Karl Marx' death a LE SOIR special envoy interviewed [CPSU Central Committee International Department First Deputy Chief Vadim] Zagladin in Milan where he was attending the PCI congress. We will publish that interview in our 15 March edition.

However, since Mr Zagladin also mentioned the Euromissiles, we are giving now the statement he made to LE SOIR on that subject. As will be seen, it does not correspond with his interview to LA REPUBBLICA.

"Our aim," Mr Zagladin told us, "is to succeed in liquidating everything including the SS-20 missiles -- in liquidating the SS-20 missiles in Europe and liquidating some of them on the USSR's Asian territory. This is because we feel there is a danger from the United States if it continues to deploy its nuclear arms in Asia and to take to Asia its missile-carrying F-16 aircraft and ships armed with cruise missiles."

Remarks on Marx Centenary

PM161315 Brussels LE SOIR in French 15 Mar 83 p 3

[Interview with Vadim Zagladin, CPSU Central Committee International Department first deputy chief, by Francis Unwin in Milan -- date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Zagladin, you are a Soviet citizen invested with important functions; in other words one of those who, according to Marx, have to ensure the transition from socialism to communism. So we would like you to give a kind of assessment on the internal and external planes. What is the USSR's situation? To what extent has your country implemented or not implemented Marx' theories on these two planes? When I met with you in Brussels you said to me: "You and I do not always have the same opinions. Everybody usually goes home with his opinions. But nobody has ever told me that it was pointless to have discussions." So, if you do not mind, let us start by discussing the USSR's internal situation. Mr Brezhnev and now Mr Andropov have condemned the Soviet economy's shortcomings, waste, inefficiency, corruption, and so forth. But Marx's directives are, of course, still adhered to. A Westerner is tempted to see in this the results of your dogmatism.

[Answer] First it should be pointed out that Marx was never a utopian. He did not leave any plan for the future. He left an idea of society based on the situation in the world in which he lived. And that is not always taken into consideration even by Marxists. He formulated socialism's fundamental laws on the basis of that situation, in other words on the basis of a study of capitalism. Socialism results from capitalism and is a development of it. It was capitalism which invented collective ownership: joint-stock companies, holdings, and so forth.

[Question] And are these fundamental laws of socialism, as Marx defined them, really applied in the USSR?

[Answer] Yes. Social relations, the concept of property tend in that direction. We have two forms of property, state property and cooperatives. We are moving toward their transformation, to achieve real collectivism. All that remains is the form of property which represents the fruit of an individual's personal work.

We Sometimes Do Better Than the United States

Marx's main idea was the idea of freedom, of overcoming alienation in all its forms. We have already destroyed the main roots of alienation and its most negative consequences. Nonetheless as long as we are in the socialist period, the period of transition to communism, the political leadership of men by men remains. Between 37 and 38 percent of people play an active part in leadership in various forms. And then there are those who prefer to watch soccer on the television. Many things still have to be done: Marx based his forecasts on the most developed capitalism, that of Britain, France, and Germany. And the center of the revolution-to-come shifted. It was easier to begin with a country in which the bourgeoisie was not too strong. In Russia we did what capitalism was doing: We started by constructing the foundations.

And it was also necessary to change man. Some traces of these difficulties remain. It was necessary to solve problems about which Marx had never thought. He intended to complete his work with a volume devoted to the classes and to the state. He would have discussed the question of work incentives in that volume. In capitalism the incentive is profit or competition. For Marx it is conscience. This is not yet the case even if with more limited means than the United States we do more than it in some spheres, space travel for instance. And we are trying to find a system which comprises both material and moral incentives. On the latter level there is the system of professional grades which rewards ability. There are the three classes of the Order of Labor. In the past 10 years there have only been 22 Soviets who have had all three. What is encouraging is that some are very young.... And we give priority to certain sectors: agriculture, chemicals, and housing, in which we are determined to overcome the problems.

We Have Many Opinions

[Question] Nonetheless I will ask my question again and make it more specific: A Westerner is tempted to see all that as the result of your dogmatism. I will add: So are the Hungarian leaders, who have applied more flexible and effective solutions.

[Answer] We are certainly interested in other people's experiences. We are interested in the Hungarian experiences and in the Belgian experiences too. We have good cooperation agreements with you.

[Question] Nonetheless Marxism as Marx intended it ought to be a constant ferment of ideas. However, the thing which struck me during all my visits to the USSR, aside from the real desire for peace expressed in the population, was that all my official interlocutors had precisely the same opinion on everything, be it the method of running the economy, the role of writers and artists, or the Soviet Union's foreign policy. So much so that you sometimes feel you are in the presence of intelligent people who are often reduced to merely expressing themselves in brief slogans. You feel that anything which moves away from orthodoxy automatically attracts censure, virtuous indignation, anathema. Orthodoxy, anathema...it seems to me that that Marxism has a tremendously clerical aspect, even in its terminology. The church had its dogmatic language, you still have yours....

[Answer] Not at all! We have many opinions which are expressed on all problems. We have fierce discussions. And then we draw conclusions. We prompt discussion in the cultural sphere too. As regards foreign policy, given that we want peace, the application of methods is a matter for the experts. As it is in your country. But I suppose your question relates to those you call dissidents. There are many people who think differently in our country. But those who break the law are punished.

There Is Respect for Sakharov in the USSR

[Question] What represents breaking the law? Is trying to publish an opinion, to spread it as widely as possible, breaking the law?

[Answer] Publishers publish or not, as in your country. If a text is rejected, you can always go elsewhere.

[Question] But there is nowhere else to go!

[Answer] The only tendency which is penalized is that those whose objective is to overthrow socialism. Moreover there are chauvinistic people in our country, people who do not believe in anything, people who are too rigid, too conventionalist.

[Question] Is Sakharov not being penalized?

[Answer] No. There is respect for him. He can work. In France, too, a citizen is not allowed to appeal directly to a foreign country to oppose his own country.

[Question] Our information about his working conditions are less clear. At all events he is forbidden to return to Moscow.

[Answer] In Moscow he would again start doing what he did.

[Question] It is a fact that in the West the reputation or, if I might venture to say it, the Marxist image which you give of the USSR in this sphere of freedom is rather badly received, even among left wingers, including many Communists.

[Answer] If you think that all Communists have the same ideas.... Everybody does what he wants on the basis of conditions which, moreover, are different.

[Question] Nonetheless, you signed the Helsinki Final Act which, among other things, made provision for the free circulation of men and ideas.

[Answer] All that was already in our Constitution. Tens of thousands of people leave the USSR each year but people only talk about the others. Are the Americans being asked to change their immigration laws?

[Question] What about internal passports enabling people to travel inside the USSR?

[Answer] There is no internal passport but a national document which contains various items of information, especially in the health sphere. Its aim is to ensure some order in life.

You Sometimes Do Things You Do Not Want To Do

[Question] What about the free circulation of ideas? It is often quite a feat to find a noncommunist Western newspaper in Moscow....

[Answer] Seek and you will find....

[Question] Saint Augustine, who was a church father, said something similar. In any case I think it was necessary to seek to find any written trace of the Khrushchev report in the USSR. The Western press, however, as is only natural, gave it prominent coverage.

[Answer] The report was intended for party delegates. Do you publish that kind of document in your country?

[Question] Mr. Zagladin....

[Answer] We are entitled to decide what we do. Moreover the report was read to 120 million Soviets, to the party members, and trade unions.

[Question] Merely read?

[Answer] A summary was published.

[Question] We could continue like this for a very long time but, as you said, we will probably return home each with our own opinions. And we have scarcely discussed the USSR's international role, its concept of that role. We have not discussed Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Afghanistan, Eritrea. Where does Karl Marx come into all that?

[Answer] Marx great idea is peace. We pay close attention to what is said in Europe and are basically in agreement to continue to live together, with you and with the United States. We tell everybody that all problems must be solved politically and peacefully.... But Marx also said that we cannot hope that the foreign policy of a group of socialist states surrounded by other states which are not will be an easy thing. You know, you sometimes do things you do not want to do. But you are obliged to do them....

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PCI CONGRESS

PM141309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation comprising V.G. Afanasyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of PRAVDA (delegation head); and V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, returned to Moscow 9 March from the Italian Communist Party congress held in Milan.

W. EUROPE, U.S. 'FALLEN OUT' OVER LATIN AMERICA

LD151917 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT Mar 83

["How have West Europeans Angered the Pentagon or Mr Ikle's Jeremiads" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 15 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

Quite a number of West European countries have fallen out of the Pentagon's favour. This rather unusual event took place last Monday when Fred Charles Ikle, under U.S. secretary of defense for policy, accused West Europeans of not only disappointing but even malicious conduct!

Now what happened? What was the West European countries' guilt before the Pentagon that caused these straightforward undiplomatic expressions of displeasure in which metallic notes were quite discernible? Why did the American Defense Department haul them over the coals? Mr Ikle himself gave the answer to all these questions. He said the Pentagon didn't like the role played by the West European allies in the struggle for democracy in Central America and the Caribbean as well as their position on the issue.

But what are the West European countries' role and position that have so displeased the Pentagon? Let us listen to further explanations by the policy chief of the American Defense Department: They (West European countries) would like to ignore what is really taking place in Central America and deliberately allow propaganda to deceive them, or in some individual cases pursue a really malicious policy.

In short, the West European allies of the United States are accused of disbelieving Washington's declarations that the USA wages a "struggle for democracy" in Latin American countries, of not believing that Washington's puppets -- like Guatemala's bloody dictator Montt or Salvadoran death squadron's leader D'Aubusson -- wage similar struggles, and of not recognizing "certificates of love for human rights" issued by Reagan recently to a whole assembly of bloody butchers from the Salvadoran, Chilean and other reactionary military juntas.

Finally, Washington has been enraged by a "heretical" idea held by some leaders in West European countries. According to it, it is not the mythical, "hand of Moscow", but hunger, landlessness, merciless exploitation by latifundium owners, plunder by American monopolists, feudal arbitrary rule, and genocide against the indigenous population that have caused Nicaraguans, Salvadorans, Guatemalans and patriots in other Central American countries to launch their struggle for freedom and people's happiness.

That is what concerns the West European countries' ignorance of what is really taking place in Latin America, their gullibility with regard to propaganda and voluntary self-deception.

Now a few words should be said about the malicious policy blamed by the Pentagon on West Europeans. In this connection, for example, Ikle accused France of selling weapons to Nicaragua, a sale from one sovereign country to another. Frankly speaking, the TASS observer knows of no details on this account. But it is well known -- and from the U.S. press, for that matter -- that in their freedom struggle the Nicaraguans and the Salvadoran patriots are using American weapons captured in combat from puppet armies of Washington's henchmen.

Ikle strongly censured other West European countries of economic aid to soveriegn Nicaragua. May we note, incidentally, that in this latter case Mr Ikle comes out also as a mouthpiece of American monopolies which keep a jealous eye on the intention of the Federal Republic of Germany, France and other capitalist countries of Europe to develop economic relations with Latin America, especially amid manifestations of crisis in their own economies.

Finally, let us say why the Pentagon reprimands West Europeans at this very moment. As a matter of fact, this is not only a reprimand, but also a lamentation as well as a diplomatic trick addressed this time to American congressmen. The Associated Press explains that Ikle made the statement while speaking in the senate in support of the U.S. Administration's request for an additional 110 million dollars for military aid to El Salvador. The message of this Jeremiad seems to be like this: help the Pentagon in its (armed) struggle for human rights (of people like D'Aubusson) in El Salvador. This struggle is the more hard that even the United States NATO allies in Western Europe do not believe in it and have no pity on the Pentagon. The poor Pentagon is begging for an alms of a mere 110 million...

U.S.-BASED FRG MILITARY UNITS RECEIVE NEW LEADER

LD162233 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] New York March 16 TASS -- Brigadier General Karl-Heinz Griese, took over on Tuesday as commander of all West German units in the territory of the USA. This event, which took place at Fort Bliss, Texas, was marked with great pomp, UPI reports. The national anthem of the FRG was played and the band of the 62nd U.S. Army played the Texas song "The Yellow Rose of Texas" at the request of Walter Schmitz, who held this post until now, and his wife.

The German Air Force training command at Fort Bliss is headquarters for all 35 German Army and Air Force training units in the U.S., involving some 2,500 military personnel, UPI reports. In addition, flyers from the Bunderswehr are in training at Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas; Luke Air Force Base, Arizona; and George and Mather Air Force Bases in California.

The solemn atmosphere at the ceremony at Fort Bliss is easy to explain. It reflects the Pentagon's striving to display maximum hospitality to Bundeswehr personnel. The U.S. military is trying to draw the West German Armed Forces deeper in its militaristic plans in the territory of Europe, plans which are fraught with a nuclear catastrophe for the population of the countries in the region.

USSR-UK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HOLDS MOSCOW MEETING

Businessmen Conduct Trade Talks

LD141443 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Talks have begun in the Soviet capital with representatives of British business interests. The delegation consists of over 200 heads of companies, factories, and banks. They are discussing the possibilities of concluding new contracts on mutual trade. British businessmen are also interested in the possibility of participating in the construction of Soviet petrochemical and engineering projects. The delegation will take part in the annual meeting of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce opening in Moscow on Wednesday.

Yu. Brezhnev Addresses Meeting

LD162130 Moscow TASS in English 2118 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 16 TASS -- Prospects of Soviet-British trade and economic cooperation and the results of the work of the British-Soviet (formerly Russian-British) Chamber of Commerce have been discussed at an annual session of the chamber which was held in Moscow for the first time in 67 years of its existence. Representatives of about 200 British firms came here to attend the session.

Speaking before the participants in the session, the USSR First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Yuriy Brezhnev dwelt in detail on problems of the development of trade and economic ties between the Soviet Union and Britain. Their analysis shows that the overall trade turnover doubled in 1976-1980 to reach over 8,000 million rubles, he said. Yuriy Brezhnev expressed regret that after 1980 trade between the two countries showed a trend towards decline and then said that in 1982, however, Soviet-British trade turnover increased to some extent to reach 1,565 million roubles.

However, this volume of reciprocal trade and the eighth place that Britain occupies in the Soviet Union's trade with industrially developed countries do not correspond to the economic potentialities of both countries, Yuriy Brezhnev went on to say.

The USSR and Britain have great possibilities to expand trade and economic ties, but they will remain nothing but possibilities if further efforts are not exerted to develop bilateral contacts he stressed. In this connection he pointed out the role of the chamber among other organizations whose task is to boost the development of trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Britain.

Yuriy Brezhnev said in conclusion that an agreement had been reached to hold the eleventh session of the intergovernmental Soviet-British Commission on Scientific, Technical, Trade and Economic Cooperation in London in May 1983.

LIBYAN LEADER JALLUD BEGINS VISIT TO USSR 16 MAR

Tikhonov Greetings on Arrival

LD161336 Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 16 TASS -- A delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah led by 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of Libya, have arrived in Moscow today on a working visit.

At the airport the delegation were welcomed by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and other officials.

Tikhonov-Jallud Talks

LD161914 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1702 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, 16 Mar (TASS) -- In the Kremlin today N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah (SPLAJ), who is in Moscow on a business visit at the head of a Libyan delegation.

During the conversation, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, consideration was given to the present state of and prospects for Soviet-Libyan relations, the firm basis of which is provided by the principles of mutual respect and equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs and unity of goals in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and reaction. The two sides discussed a number of concrete questions concerning bilateral links in the economic, technical, trade and other fields.

N.A. Tikhonov and 'Abd as-Salam Jallud noted with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and the SPLAJ are developing successfully along on upward line for the benefit of the peoples of both countries and confirmed a mutual desire for their further deepening and expansion on a planned, long-term and mutually advantageous basis.

An exchange of views also took place on a number of topical international problems. N.A. Tikhonov and 'Abd as-Salam Jallud noted that the responsibility for the recent dangerous deterioration in the world situation lies with the United States and its NATO allies, which have openly embarked on a path of whipping up tension, beginning a new spiral in the arms race, directly interfering in the internal affairs of other peoples and engaging in open military adventures against sovereign states. In this connection 'Abd as-Salam Jallud stressed that the SPLAJ shares the concern of the Soviet people for the destinies of the world [mir] and supports the new peace initiatives of the USSR aimed at preventing a nuclear catastrophe and improving the international climate.

During the discussion of the situation in the Middle East, the sides noted that the unceasing aggression intrigues of Israel against the Arab states, fraught with a fresh outbreak of military activities in this region, are a consequence of the support given to it by Washington. They stressed that the American plans for a Middle East "settlement" have nothing in common with the urgent task of establishing a just and lasting peace in this region, and are, moreover, designed to perpetuate the results of Israeli aggression, to trample the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and to expand the military presence of the United States in the Middle East.

N.A. Tikhonov and 'Abd as-Salah Jallud noted that under these conditions the primary task is to strengthen the unity of the Arab countries in the struggle against the hegemonistic plans of the U.S. Administration in the Middle East, whose direct implementation in the region is entrusted by Washington to Israel's Zionist top rulers.

Consideration was also given to the situation on the African Continent in light of the continued attempts by the forces of imperialism to split the ranks of the African countries, to undermine the position of the organization of African unity and, ultimately, to weaken the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-racist direction in the activities of this organization.

Those present at the talks were: On the Soviet side: S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the GKES [State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations]; N.V. Ogarkov, first deputy minister of defense; N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; M.A. Sergeychik, first deputy chairman of GKES; N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister; and A.V. Anisimov, USSR ambassador in Libya.

On the Libyan side: Y. Jabir, member of the revolutionary leadership and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of Libya; A. al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison; A. al-Qa'ud, secretary for atomic energy; D. al-Arbash [initial as received], secretary for electricity; U. al-Muntasir, secretary for heavy industries; and M. Sha'ban, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in the USSR.

Further Tikhonov-Jallud Talks

LD171233 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 17 TASS -- A meeting was held in the Kremlin today between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov and member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, who leads a Libyan delegation now on a business visit in Moscow.

An exchange of opinions on questions of further development of Soviet-Libyan bilateral relations continued in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. Particular attention was paid to the development of economic and scientific-technical links between the two countries.

The proximity and coincidence of the stands of the USSR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah on the most topical international problems of the present were reaffirmed in the course of the talks. The two sides emphasised the readiness to coordinate the efforts of the two countries in the international scene in giving a rebuff to imperialism's heightened aggression, in the struggle for peace and disarmament, social progress and free development of the peoples.

Soviet-Libyan Cooperation

PM151449 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 5

[F. Konopikhin article: "Libya: Along the Path of Progress]

[Text] Only some quarter-century ago Libya ranked among the world's poorest countries. Not even the rich deposits of "black gold" discovered at the end of the fifties made any substantial changes to the working people's fate. After the 1969 revolution the people, now masters of their own soil, began implementing large-scale projects in the economy and construction; a system of free education and medical services was introduced.

The measures being taken to improve agriculture, which had long been in a state of decline, are impressive. Some 80 percent of all the land suitable for cultivation has been nationalized. And peasant cooperatives and large mechanized state farms are being set up. An offensive is being waged against the desert.

But the successes of the Libyan Jamahiriyah are not to the liking of those foreign circles which quite recently were the masters of its wealth. The democratic changes in the country especially irritate Washington, which does not hide its intention of hindering the Libyan people's peaceful creative labor and is continuing its economic blackmail and military provocations against Libya. The United States has banned imports of Libyan oil into the country, as well as exports of certain American commodities to Libya. U.S. warships have repeatedly held provocative maneuvers near the Libyan coast, and U.S. military aircraft have encroached on Libyan airspace.

Rejecting imperialist interference, the people of Libya resolutely oppose the U.S. threats and intimidation. They intend to continue their independent policy, to take an active part in the struggle for peace in the Near East and to support the national liberation movement. In this they meet with the support of the world's peace-loving forces and are the socialist community countries.

The Libyan Jamahiriyah and the Soviet Union have common aims in the struggle for the peoples' rights and freedom, against imperialist oppression and aggression and for lasting, just peace and social progress. The USSR is linked with Libya by multifaceted political and economic ties. Soviet drilling rigs are working successfully in the burning desert. Two power lines have been constructed, and the construction of a 570 km gas pipeline is being completed from Marsa al Burayqah to Misratah, where it is planned to create a metallurgical complex with the USSR's assistance.

The Soviet people value highly the friendly relations with Libya and believe that the further development of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah will serve the interests of our two countries' peoples and the cause of strengthening peace throughout the world.

S. LEBANON RADIO: USSR 'WILL INTERVENE' IN WAR

NC170649 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in English 0550 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to Lebanon told President Amin al-Jumayyil yesterday that the Soviets will intervene directly if war breaks out again between Israel and Syria. He said that intervention by his country's forces would be "sizable." He also admitted that the Soviet Union has supplied Syria with new long-range missiles.

Further Details

NC170729 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Following a 5-month absence from Beirut, Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov visited the Republican Palace for the first time yesterday. President al-Jumayyil received Soldatov and reviewed with him the latest developments on the situation and the Soviet leaders' stand on these developments, including their stand on the question of the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Lebanon.

Soldatov was asked whether in the event war breaks out between Israel and Syria, the Soviet Union will intervene on Syria's side in accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the two countries. He answered: We believe that this is a hypothetical question. However, in the event this becomes a reality, we will intervene.

SHULTZ, SHAMIR HOLD TALKS IN WASHINGTON

LD162307 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 16 Mar 83

["Behind the Screen of Talks in Washington" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 16 TASS -- TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Israel's Foreign Minister Shamir, who visited Washington, declared that his talks with the U.S. Secretary of State Shultz were "productive" and that in the course of these meetings "new ideas" had appeared connected with the situation in the Middle East. He said there was full coincidence of views and aims between the United States and Israel on such questions as the construction of Israeli settlements on captured Arab lands on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip, on the terms of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, should such a withdrawal take place altogether, and on other matters related (and this must be emphasised) exclusively to the sovereign prerogatives of Lebanon.

What were Shultz and Shamir reaching agreement on for such length behind closed doors? (They met five times in the course of three days). The official sources in Washington and Tel Aviv keep deep silence about this.

Still, as far as one can judge by reports in the American press, it becomes clear that the full withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon is being deliberately delayed under various pretexts. This can mean that some new mission is being devised for the Israeli occupation forces in Lebanon and that the lengthy presence of these troops on Lebanese soil is in line with American-Israeli plans. This can be a large-scale military provocation against Syrian forces in the Al-Biqa' Valley or directly against Syria itself.

THE WASHINGTON POST hints that it does not rule out an [word indistinct] of American presence, that is the increase in the American contingents in Lebanon as part of the so-called "multinational force". Along with this there are plans to increase United States military aid to Israel and to pro-Israeli groupings in Lebanon, in particular to equip them with American [word indistinct] arms and to provide them with military training.

As [word indistinct] see, Washington and Tel Aviv [word indistinct] a new strategic situation in Lebanon that threatens the entire Middle East.

Also attracting attention is the fact that at the peak of the talks between Shultz and Shamir in Washington the Israeli Defence Minister Arens made new threats against Syria. He said that should modernised anti-aircraft missiles be used against Israeli planes flying over Syrian territory then Tel Aviv would be fully resolved to expand its military measures. The Israeli minister would hardly make belligerent threats at the present tense moment had this not been in line with Washington's aims. It is beyond doubt that the United States Administration wants to face the Arab peoples with the prospect of a new American-Israeli military venture, to scare them, to make them put up with the turning of Lebanon into an anti-Arab bridgehead where the main role would be played by the American expeditionary corps of the notorious "rapid deployment force" and Israeli troops concentrated either in the southern part of Lebanon or directly near the Lebanese border. All the [word indistinct] of "settling" the situation in Lebanon that are being worked out by the Reagan administration are subordinated to the achievement of an aggressive and hegemonistic aim -- the military infiltration of the Middle East by the [word indistinct] and the establishment of U.S. domination there.

This is indicated by the information on the talks between Shultz and Shamir that has become known to the public.

Shultz Advances New 'Initiatives'

LD161458 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Washington March 16 TASS -- Another meeting between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Israeli Foreign Affairs Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has revealed new details of the common strategy with the help of which Tel Aviv and Washington are seeking to perpetuate the occupation of sovereign Lebanon. The newspaper WASHINGTON POST, referring to well-informed sources, reported today that Shultz advanced a series of "initiatives" which are portrayed as an option for resolving the Lebanese problem. The major of them is the escalation of American military presence in Lebanon. This option has no provision for Tel Aviv's troop withdrawal.

On the contrary, Shamir bluntly declared that Israel was going to maintain its military presence in Lebanon for at least two-three more years. Consequently, observers indicate, the point at issue are plans of the joint American-Israeli occupation of the sovereign Middle East state.

It is indicative that Washington's initiatives provide, among other things, for a further sharp escalation of military aid rendered to Israel by the United States.

It is no accident that the plan of "settlement" in Lebanon, according to press reports, was welcomed with much enthusiasm by the Tel Aviv emissary who declared that "we have now come closer to the solution of the problem."

U.S. Marine Buildup Discussed

PM171027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Lebanon: The White House 'Initiatives'"]

[Text] New York, 16 Mar -- The United States is expanding its military presence in Lebanon, seeking to use its territory as a bridgehead for interfering in the internal affairs of other sovereign Near East countries. The details of these Washington plans were discussed at a series of meetings which has just ended in the U.S. capital between President R. Reagan, Secretary of State G. Shultz and Israeli Foreign Minister Y. Shamir.

Although the details of the U.S. plan have not been officially disclosed, THE NEW YORK TIMES has found out that they involve primarily the further buildup of the U.S. Marine force which forms the backbone of the so-called multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

The real U.S. intentions are described by THE WASHINGTON POST which cites well-informed sources to the effect that Shultz put forward a series of "initiatives" which were presented as "an option for the solution" of the Lebanese problem. The most important of these is the expansion of the U.S. military presence in Lebanon.

Secret administration documents published in the Boston Sunday GLOBE PARADE expose claims by U.S. Administration leaders that they "did not know" about the aggressive plans of their closest Near East ally. Refuting these claims, the magazine reports that a 6 January 1982 secret CIA report for the White House spoke of preparations for "punitive military action."

The published information attests that official Washington not only knew in advance about the Israel preparations for the invasion of Lebanon but in fact actively promoted it by providing Tel Aviv with the necessary armaments and ammunition.

Moscow Radio Comment

LD170010 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Mikhail Glebov commentary]

[Text] The Israeli Government used the visit to reemphasize its tough policy of annexation. When Foreign Minister Shamir was asked to comment on the statement of Lebanese Foreign Minister Salim that the Lebanese Army must control all the territory of Lebanon, he said: We can't accept it. At the same time, Israel's new Defense Minister Arens, speaking in Jerusalem, called on Jordan to enter into peace talks, but he flatly dismissed any possibility of a stop to the construction of Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank. He as much as said surrender on the terms we dictate. Israel has also escalated its repressive actions on the occupied territories. When Palestine schoolchildren demonstrated in Ramallah and Al-Birah, Israeli troops opened fire on them.

Since the White House has been saying that Israel should take its troops out of Lebanon and speedily, it could hardly have been pleased to hear Foreign Minister Shamir reaffirm that Israel had no wish to do so. Yet the foreign minister was able to say his meeting with President Reagan had been cordial and friendly.

So American leaders are doing what they've been doing all along: rebuking Israel but letting it continue its policy of aggression.

Defense Minister Arens, in his statement in Jerusalem, dotted the i's when he said, about Israeli-American relations: We are allies and on the strategic level we agree -- the differences of view are purely on the tactical level. These words explain the United States' position: The United States sees Israel as its chief ally, because by strengthening Israel it hopes to strengthen its own positions in the region. It's in the interest of the United States for Israel to reduce the Middle East to a lot of weak, dependent states. America plays the game of disagreeing with Israel in order to win over the Arab countries and get them to agree to Israel's conditions, and thereby make it easier for the United States and Israel to achieve what they want on the strategic level.

American irritation when Israel breaks the rules of the game is indeed nothing but a matter of tactics.

PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT REPORTS FIGHTING IN LEBANON

PM151531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 83 First Edition p 1

[Correspondent R. Moseyev report: "Situation in Lebanon"]

[Text] Beirut, 14 Mar -- The Israel aggressors' losses on Lebanese soil, where the wave of the people's struggle is broadening every day, are growing. Last Sunday guerrillas operating in the south of the country set up an ambush in the region of Wadi az-Zaynah. They threw grenades and fired on an Israeli truck column traveling from the Lebanon mountains to Sidon. According to the Beirut newspapers this was one of the biggest guerrilla operations in recent days. Five of the six trucks in the column were completely burned out. The Israelis sent additional forces into the Wadi as-Zaynah region to carry out cruel punitive operations. But the guerrillas managed to hide.

Another anti-Israeli act was carried out by patriots in Sidon, where, using submachine-guns, they attacked an occupying military patrol in a street. In the course of the operation two Israeli soldiers were wounded.

Yesterday the Israeli occupiers closed the main south Lebanon highway, linking Sidon with Beirut. Numerous patrols, checkpoints and posts are carrying out a total check on the local inhabitants' documents and searching homes and cars. The situation in these regions is intensively monitored from the air by Israeli Air Force helicopters.

Al-Biqa' Situation 'Aggravated'

PM161507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent R. Moseyev report: "Near East Knot"]

[Text] Beirut [no date given] -- In recent days the situation in the Al-Biqa' Valley, where the Zionists are continuing their militarist preparations, has been sharply aggravated. Last night the Israelis entrenched in the eastern sector of the valley opened unprovoked fire on Syrian subunits from the pan-Arab forces. The shelling lasted several hours.

The newspaper AN-HAHAR reports that on the heights to the north of the strategically important population center of Kamid al-Lawz the occupiers had expanded their military bridgehead. A large group of Israeli tanks, according to the newspaper, has been deployed on the Bi'r ad-Dahr Mountain. At the same time reconnaissance flights by Israeli Air Force aircraft have become more frequent over the western and southern sections of the Al-Biqa' Valley.

At the same time anti-Syrian hysteria is being fueled in Israel. This is borne out by the recent menacing statement addressed to Syria by Israeli Army Chief of General Staff Eytan. Addressing the pupils of a Tel Aviv secondary school he tried to argue that the presence of Syrian subunits as part of the pan-Arab forces in the Al-Biqa' Valley is threatening the Zionist state's "security." Nor can we fail to note, many political observers remark, that the Israeli generals made similar provocative statements on the eve of their perfidious invasion of Lebanon last summer.

Alarming news continues to come in from the country's southern regions. The interventionists have mounted a harsh campaign of repressions there. All along the south Lebanon route from Tyre to the suburbs of Beirut they have established numerous posts and are thoroughly searching all vehicles and pedestrians. Israeli patrols in armored transport vehicles are combing the population centers bordering the road. According to eyewitness accounts the occupiers are rampaging particularly in Sidon and Tyre, where partisan detachments of the Lebanese national resistance front have become more active.

SUPREME SOVIET CONGRATULATES IRAN ON NATIONAL DAY

LD162340 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 16 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet sent a message to President of the Islamic Republic of Iran 'Ali Musavi-Khamenei. In that message it conveyed the congratulations on the occasion of Iran's national day, the revolution day, and wished peace and prosperity to the Iranian people.

In the reply message the president of Iran expressed gratitude for congratulations and on his part wished successes to the Soviet people.

PRAVDA SUMMARIZES BAYBAKOV'S ETHIOPIA VISIT

PM151001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Relations of Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 12 Mar -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE], has made a high assessment of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia.

Receiving N.K. Baybakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, who is here on a working visit, he emphasized that the Soviet Union's internationalist assistance and support play an important role in realizing the aims of the Ethiopian National Democratic Revolution and building the sound foundations of a socialist society in the country. Mengistu Haile Mariam voiced confidence that the fruitful Soviet-Ethiopian ties will continue to develop successfully in the interests of the two countries' peoples and of peace and progress on earth.

The chairman of the PMAC and the COPWE conveyed to the CPSU, the Soviet people and government, and Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, personally profound gratitude for their disinterested, principled support of the Ethiopian revolution in the struggle to create a new society of social justice and equality.

The main directions of the long-term, 10-year Economic and Social Development Plan (1984-1993), which is currently being drafted in Ethiopia, were examined during the talks. In this connection N.K. Baybakov emphasized that the Soviet Union is prepared to continue giving Ethiopia assistance in developing the national economy along socialist lines.

During its stay in the country the Soviet delegation visited eight Ethiopian provinces and familiarized itself with the work of industrial enterprises, peasant cooperatives, and state farms and also with the construction of a number of Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation projects. Consultations were held with the leaders of various ministries and departments, and of the supreme council for conducting a national revolutionary campaign of development and central planning in Ethiopia.

ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

PM141211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the CPSU Central Committee's Invitation"]

[Text] A delegation of leading workers from the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia Central Committee (COPWE) headed by (Berkhanu Vayye), member of the COPWE Executive Committee and the Provisional Military Administrative Council Standing Committee, has arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation was greeted by R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister.

BALANDIN-LED CPSU DELEGATION IN ZAMBIA

Meet UNIP General Secretary

PM161239 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation in Zambia"]

[Text] Lusaka, 14 Mar -- Humphrey H. Mulemba, general secretary of Zambia's United National Independence Party (UNIP), yesterday received Yu.N. Balandin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Kostroma CPSU Obkom, who is head of a CPSU delegation in Zambia at the UNIP Central Committee's invitation.

Welcoming the CPSU envoys, the general secretary of UNIP noted that relations between the two parties are constantly developing and strengthening. These relations, he noted, promote the expansion of ties between the peoples of the USSR and Zambia. It may be noted with satisfaction that the two parties' viewpoints coincide on many of the main issues of today.

The UNIP leader expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for the assistance given in training Zambian national cadres, stressing that the resolution of this problem is particularly important for Zambia's current development.

Party Ties' Plan Signed

PM161719 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Document Signed"]

[Text] Lusaka, 15 Mar -- A plan was signed here yesterday for party ties between the CPSU and Zambia's United National Independence Party (UNIP) for 1983-1984.

The document was signed during the visit paid to Zambia at the UNIP Central Committee's invitation by a CPSU delegation headed by Yu N. Balandin, first secretary of Kostroma CPSU Obkom.

CUBA'S HART ON MOSCOW CULTURAL COMMISSION

PM161035 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 12 Mar 83 p 1

[Report by B. Yunanov: "Our Cooperation Must Be Strengthened"]

[Excerpts] The second session of the Soviet-Cuban Intergovernmental Commission on Cultural Cooperation completed its work in Moscow 10 March.

The delegations at the session were headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, the chairman of the commission's Soviet section, and by Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo, Cuban minister of culture and chairman of the commission's Cuban section.

A protocol was signed on the results of the session. On the same day a working plan was signed for cooperation between the USSR Ministry of Culture and the Cuban Ministry of Culture.

After the signing of the document, Armando Hart gave an interview to your SOVETSKAYA KULTURA correspondent.

Very deep and diverse cultural ties exist between our countries -- ties which are now developing on the basis of the supreme forums of our two fraternal parties -- the 26th CPSU Congress and the 2d Communist Party of Cuba Congress -- A. Hart said. We assess positively the results of Soviet-Cuban cultural cooperation in the time since our intergovernmental commission's first session. It has been constantly intensified and expanded and has exerted an increasingly active influence on the process of the mutual enrichment of our people's socialist cultures. The new protocol provides for the further all-round development of this cooperation. It outlines specific steps in the field of higher education, ways of improving joint cultural and enlightenment activity among the masses, the enhancement of the effectiveness of work with the creative youth, and the exchange of information on forms of work in all these fields. We intend to strengthen our ties in the sphere of radio broadcasting and television. Here in Moscow our delegation has also met with respresentatives of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade and the State Committee for Cinematography. At these meetings there was a discussion of questions of further intensifying our joint book publishing work and the exchange of experience and movies between the countries' cinematographers. I want to stress particularly that under present conditions paramount importance attaches to ideological activity in the sphere of culture and the cultural figures' joint struggle for the conservation of peace on earth and against imperialist cultural expansion.

PRAVDA CITES U.S. CRITICS OF EL SALVADOR ROLE

PM151441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent report: "A Second Vietnam?"]

[Text] New York, 14 Mar -- Many of the country's political, public and religious figures have come out resolutely against the White House's plans for a sharp increase in military support for the Salvadoran regime and the further stepping up and expansion of U.S. interference in the Central American region.

"The firm opinion exists among my colleagues that we are being drawn into a second Vietnam," T. O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, stated. In his opinion the administration has little chance of pushing the whole "package" of military aid to El Salvador, to the tune of $110 million, through Congress.

Realizing this, the White House has resorted to outright blackmail of the legislators. It was stated that unless these appropriations are fully approved on Capitol Hill and Salvadoran punitive units are able to drill on U.S. territory, the Pentagon will have to send a new contingent of military advisers to El Salvador. Although that would be cheaper, the administration warns that such an operation will involve the United States even more in direct military operations. The responsibility for that will allegedly rest with the congressmen.

Congressman C. Long, exposing this blackmail and sharply criticizing the White House's interventionist policy in Central America, stated that it is the Republican administration, which aids and abets terror and repressions in El Salvador, that bears the responsibility for the continuing crisis in that country.

"The annihilation of peaceful inhabitants of El Salvador continues on a monstrous scale," a statement by the New York Lawyers' Association says. "And there is no evidence that a single representative of those forces has been called to account and convicted of murder or torture."

SHULTZ, ENDERS CALL FOR AID TO LATIN AMERICA

LD170857 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2107 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Washington 16 Mar (TASS) -- The U.S. Administration is intensifying its pressure on Congress for the allocation of additional funds for military and economic aid to "friendly" regimes in the countries of Central America. Speaking today in one of the subcommittees of the House Appropriations Committee, Secretary of State George Shultz stated that this region "was of too great strategic importance" for Washington and that there, allegedly, "all of our basic principles are being put to the test."

From what Shultz said it follows that the U.S. Administration intends to continue to lay stress upon strengthening the rotten anti-popular dictatorships in the region, primarily in such countries as El Salvador and Honduras. For the El Salvador junta alone, the administration intends to allocate $110 million as additional military aid, and its overall total will be $136.3 million. According to Shultz, these funds are intended to supply El Salvador with helicopters, armored transports, artillery, naval vessels, military vehicles and munitions. As the secretary of state stressed, 50 percent of the soldiers of the antipopular regime of El Salvador undergo the appropriate "instruction" at sites in the United States and also in a number of Central American states.

With the aim of preventing the complete collapse of El Salvador's economy, the White House plans a considerable increase in economic aid to the regime and in the current fiscal year it will reach a record $227.1 million. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, since October 1979 the total volume of U.S. aid to El Salvador has amounted to around $700 MILLION. At the same time Shultz himself had to admit the total ineffectiveness of this aid. He confirmed that El Salvador is undergoing one of the worst economic crises in its history. The characteristic features of this are a fall in production and chronic unemployment, which exceeds 40 percent of the work force.

The secretary of state tried to cover up the United States's expansionist plans in the region by crude attacks against the USSR, Cuba, and Nicaragua.

Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for Inter-American Affairs, pointed out the need to increase military and economic support for pro-American regimes in Honduras and Costa Rica. Speaking today in the House, he called on the legislators to allocate for these aims over $140 million to Honduras and about $150 million to Costa Rica within the framework of the 1983 budget.

IZVESTIYA ON IMPORTANCE OF LENINIST WORK STYLE

PM071015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences A. Utkin: "Leninist Style of Work"]

[Text] Addressing a Moscow CPSU Gorkom plenum recently, Ye.P. Kopyev, team leader at the Sergo Ordzhonikidze machine tool building plant, said: "Our entire collective is living and working these days under the profound impression of its meeting with Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee." This meeting graphically demonstrated that the Muscovites and all Soviet people unanimously support the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and are backing them up with practical deeds and that our party, following Lenin's traditions and constantly strengthening its ties with the masses, can firmly count on the working class and all working people in pursuing its policy.

Perfecting a Leninist style in work is the party's constant concern. V.I. Lenin incorporated all the features of the figure of the new type. He harmoniously combined the depth and breadth of thought of a theorist who understood the secrets and laws of social development with unsurpassed qualities as a practical politician.

The link with the people has been, is and will always be one of the fundamental aspects of the Leninist style of work. Vladimir Ilich saw the consolidation and expansion of this link one as of the most important tasks of the Communist Party and Soviet state. He is responsible for the specific formulation of the party leadership of the masses: "Live in their midst. Know their moods. Know everything. Understand the mass. Know how to approach them. Win their absolute trust. Leaders should not be divorced from the mass which is being led, nor should the vanguard be divorced from the entire army of labor."

Hence Lenin's tireless command: Learn from the masses, consider their actions, carefully study the practical experience of the working people's struggle. As head of the Soviet Government he demanded that all workers in the state apparatus treat working people's letters most attentively and that visitors to the Soviet of people's commissars receive clear explanations and the advice they needed on questions of interest to them. V.I. Lenin's working office was frequently turned into a reception room where it was possible to meet a teacher, artist, soldier, worker or peasant. Delegations from plants and factories and petition-bearers from peasants came. It is no accident that the U.S. journalist Albert (Ris) Williams called Lenin's working office in the Smolnyy Institute (and later in the Kremlin) "the world's biggest reception room."

Over the years of Soviet power Lenin's work style has entered the flesh and blood of millions of people and become an inalienable part of their daily lives and the entire Soviet way of life.

The party's ties with the masses and the people's ties with the party are diverse and deep. Lenin attached paramount importance to the means of liaison with the masses that is the reception of working people, meetings and talks with people, and their letters. That was why he had a very good knowledge of their feelings, needs and requirements. Every day the party and government central organs and the newspapers receive thousands of letters from working people in which they impart their concerns, suggestions and advice.

A proven and vindicated method of maintaining ties with the masses is working people's active involvement in the management of production and the state. The means and forms of this participation are exceptionally diverse. The team method of organizing work is one of the new and vitally important means of involving workers in managing the affairs of the shop, plant and country as a whole.

As USSR state prize winner Ye.A. Kalinin, mixed team leader at the Korablino silk textiles combine, aptly remarked, the team combines better than anything else individual interests with the interests of the collective and the entire enterprise and generates interest in common success. This fosters the rapid improvement of qualifications, a solicitous attitude to equipment and the ability to value every minute. In this situation it is impossible to be a faceless executive -- everyone has dealings with everything. The team contract is the future of every worker in the collective.

Of course, an indestructible and life-giving link with the masses and concern for the needs of the working person are not the only features of the party's Leninist work style. In brief, the style of work is the method of operation. It is a creative style alien to subjectivism, pervaded by a scientific approach to social processes. It presupposes a high degree of exactingness toward oneself and others, rules out complacency, and opposes any manifestations of bureaucratism and formalism. It encompasses an amalgam of features like revolutionary purview, scientific approach, communist efficiency, ideological conviction and party principledness, and unity of word and action. It presupposes initiative and socialist enterprise, aware discipline, a critical approach to problems, intolerance of shortcomings and skillful selection, education and placement of cadres, collectivity of leadership and personal responsibility for the matter in hand, reliance on the masses and concern for working people.

While accepting a Leninist style as an indivisible entity, the party at the same time, at different stages of its development, highlights particular features of this style which acquire particular significance in a specific historical situation the style and methods of party and Soviet work are not something given once and for all. In every period of our society's development the party finds ways of influencing people which accord best with the requirements of the time.

And it is no accident that after the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum, the party supported the initiative of the capital's workers for further improving the working people's working and daily living conditions and consolidating discipline and order at enterprises and in organizations. Here it has been guided by the principled and specific instructions of V.I. Lenin: The communist organization of social labor toward which socialism is the first step is maintained -- and, the further it advances the more it will be maintained -- on the free and aware discipline of the working people themselves...." This proposition of Lenin's is also topical at the stage of developed socialism.

Socialist discipline in the broad sense is strict order, the fulfillment of the norms and rules set in socialist society. An order which serves man and is directed toward his welfare, under the conditions of socialism, in Lenin's words, "a comradely discipline, a discipline of all-round respect, a discipline of independence and initiative and struggle" is established. Here Vladimir Ilich invariably pointed to the need for skillful combination of persuasion and coercion in creating the new labor and daily living discipline.

Historical experience teaches us that strong, aware discipline is needed always: When our country's proletariat was struggling against autocracy and capital, and when it was building the foundations of socialism, and in the period of extensive communist building. That is why V.I. Lenin's call for labor discipline, for increased labor productivity and improved labor organization, for increased production and for merciless struggle against slovenliness and bureaucratism is important today too.

As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted in his article "the teaching of Karl Marx and certain questions of socialist building in the USSR" (KOMMUNIST No. 3 1983), mere bureaucratic administration and ballyhoo and the supplanting of real action by talk are particularly counterindicated for work on the consistent consolidation in all spheres of the national economy of what Marx called "regulation and order."

The point of the party's efforts to improve planning and increase to enhance organization, efficiency and planning, state and labor discipline, he stressed, is not only to get rid of certain shortcomings and difficulties -- which of itself is of enormous importance -- but also ultimately to strengthen still further the foundations on which the socialist way of life rests.

The party closely links the implementation of measures to consolidate party and state discipline with the development of criticism and self-criticism and the formation in every communist and every Soviet person of the organic need self-critically to analyze of his own activity.

In contrast to bourgeois and petit bourgeois ideologists, communists have never opposed democracy to discipline but have always viewed them in interconnection. Full freedom of criticism before a decision is taken, unity of action and iron discipline after a decision is taken -- that is one of the unshakable foundations of the Leninist style.

V.I. Lenin saw in criticism and self-criticism a powerful weapon for revealing and eliminating shortcomings. He stressed that the communists "know how to heal their party by direct and fearless criticism."

Pointing out that criticism and self-criticism must be objective, scientific and comprehensive in character and that it is essential to analyze the positive aspects of a phenomenon in their dialectical relationship, V.I. Lenin liked to say that "shortcomings are sometimes the continuation of our merits." He explained to the party that existing shortcomings must be comprehensively analyzed with a view to eliminating them and that a liberal attitude to shortcomings and those to blame for them cannot be tolerated. Trust in and respect for people must be combined with a high degree of exactingness for the task in hand.

The party has struggled and will continue to struggle against bourgeois "criticism," against every sort of carping and self-reproach. For us criticism and self-criticism are not an end in themselves but a means of resolving complex new problems. We do not need criticism for the sake of criticism but only criticism which serves the cause.

The paramount aspects of a Leninist style is a scientific approach to all matters and decisionmaking on the basis of all-around, objective analysis of processes, events and facts. Vladimir Ilich was intolerant of communist conceit and dilettantism and demanded that people learn to value science, to work systematically and purposefully, using experience and practice. In any sphere of activity, following Lenin's behests, the CPSU builds its policy on a firm scientific foundation. For instance, take the elaboration of the "basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and the period through 1990" approved by the 26th party congress or the USSR Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum. They were elaborated with careful consideration of the long-term prospect for the development of the country's national economy.

Ideological conviction and party principle, initiative, a creative approach to work and professionalism [delovitost] are the distinguishing features of the party's entire activity and all its decisions and resolutions.

Professionalism combines competence and practicality with breadth of political view, thoroughness of performance and discipline with creative initiative. Professionalism, V.I. Lenin thought, rules out "narrow-minded practical bias" and "mindless utilitarianism" and helps to make rational and effective use of available resources and to set up the uninterrupted functioning of an enterprise or institution. It is the ability to organize a socialist collective's efficient operation without stridency, fuss or noise. It is the ability to reach a goal by the shortest and most reliable path.

Mastering a Leninist style of work and the science and art of administration has been, is and will remain one of the decisive factors for the successful implementation of the tasks of communist building. We link with this style a militant spirit, initiative and purposefulness in the struggle to resolve the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the party Central Committee plenums. In its multifaceted activity our party is loyal to Lenin's norms and principles.

PRAVDA REPORTS CONTENTS OF KOMMUNIST NO 4

PM170937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 83 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed Report: "Latest Issue of Journal"]

[Text] The fourth issue of the CPSU Central Committee theoretical and political journal KOMMUNIST has been published.

The issue opens with an editorial entitled "The Crux of All Economic Building."

An article by M. Sakov entitled "Problem of Ownership in Marx' Economic Teaching" and an article by G. Volkov entitled "Karl Marx: 'The Philistines Are Coming Around to my Viewpoint" [idut nd menya] are published under the rubric "The Fathers of Scientific Communism."

An article by P. Fedirko, first secretary of Krasnoyarsk CPSU Kraykom, entitled "The Party Committees and the Consolidation of Discipline" and an article by K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, entitled "With a Precise Knowledge of the Situation" are printed in the "Theory and Practice of Party Building" section.

The rubric "On the Frontiers of the 11th 5-Year Plan" is represented by an article by Academician G. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, entitled "Scientific and Technical Progress -- The Basis of the Intensification of Social Production" and an article by S. Antonov, USSR minister of the meat and dairy industry, entitled "The Sector's Contribution to the Food Program."

The journal publishes a memorandum on the work of the international conference of chief editors of theoretical and political journals of the fraternal communist and workers parties; an article by S. Vishnevskiy and V. Kobysh entitled "A Campaign Against...Everyone"; an article by Yu. Kuznetsov entitled "Where Japan Is Being Pushed"; and critical bibliographical and other items.

OFFICIAL DENIES PRISONER LABOR USED ON PIPELINE

AU161108 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 10 9 Mar 83 p 12

["(APN)"-signed interview with Aleksey Sorokin, USSR deputy minister of the construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises: "Who Is Building the Gas Pipeline from Urengoy"; date and place not given]

[Text] "The gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe has made our ministry most popular," Aleksey Sorokin, USSR deputy minister of the construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises, says, "Every day we receive letters from various places in the Soviet Union, which contain the same request: to send the writer to the site of the transit gas pipeline. We already have up to 20,000 such letters. The typical thing is that three-quarters of them were written from large cities; by people with families, who nevertheless want to leave the environments they had grown accustomed to. Apart from that, thousands of people are coming to the construction enterprises and building administrations in the districts through which the gas pipeline is to lead, and asking to be signed on for work on the construction project.

"Thus there is more than enough people voluntarily reporting for work on the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline. We must disappoint some of them, and reject their request although we respect their enthusiasm. But we need only experienced experts with high qualifications."

According to this ministry's calculations, 20,000 people will be employed on the project in the period of peak workload. They will mostly be specialists with many years of practice on routes in Siberia and Central Asia. Many of them also participated in building crude oil and gas pipelines abroad. The ministry has at its disposal an extensive network of professional schools and training institutions which are training the cadres. For instance, in 1976-80 we fully trained 130,000 workers in various professions; more than 100,000 of them have improved their professional qualification.

"Self-evidently, we will carry out an enlistment campaign for new specialists," Aleksey Sorokin stresses, "for the transit gas pipeline route is merely one of the six super-routes to be built in 1981-85 from Urengoy to the USSR's European part. Two of the six gas pipelines are already in operation; the third is being completed. And 1,200 km of pipes have already been welded on the 4,450-km Urengoy-Uzhgorod line."

"Because certain circles in the West, and above all in the United States, did not succeed in preventing the gas pipeline from being built, they have decided to discredit it," Aleksey Sorokin remarks. "And so the first rumor appeared about the implementation of forced prisoner labor. Without taking legal, moral and other motivations into account, I want to say outright that this is nonsense, from a purely technical-organizational viewpoint. In view of the extremely shortened deadlines and the accelerated construction pace we simply cannot afford to employ manpower without qualifications. The calculations of those who had dreamt up this propaganda canard were unconscionably simple: He who is ignorant of these matters, or is not familiar with them, can perhaps believe it; and he who is knowledgeable will probably hold his mouth....

"As regards the participation of GDR experts in the construction of the gas pipeline, it must be said that this is far from being the first example of a joint solution of complicated fuel-power problems. Many of the workers and engineers from the GDR who have come to the Soviet Union used to take part in building the Soyuz gas pipeline. According to the data supplied by the FDJ youth organization of the GDR, more than 17,000 young people had applied to be sent as volunteers to the USSR to the gas pipeline construction project. Slightly more than 3,000 of them have been selected for building the 137-km section of the line in the Western Ukraine and the four compressor stations. Apart from that, the GDR experts are taking part in building the gas pipeline system from Urengoy to the center of the European part of the USSR.

On the whole they will thus build about 500 km of the line and seven compressor stations.

"Yugoslav builders will be assembling four compressor stations on the transit gas pipeline project. The first group of these builders has already started work in Kungura city, in the central Urals. The Yugoslavs will also build eight compressor stations on the gas pipelines inside the Soviet Union. For the GDR and Yugoslavia, participation in the gas pipeline construction project is very advantageous. In return, the USSR will be supplying them with increased quantities of the required natural gas."

SURGUT-CHIMKENT OIL PIPELINE BEGINS SERVICE

LD122105 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] The world's longest oil pipeline, from Surgut via Omsk and Pavlodar to Chimkent, went into service today. Construction of the 3,100-kilometer trunk pipeline was yet another example of an international effort. The oil from Tyumen Oblast will be fed to a refinery whose construction is nearing completion in Chimkent. When the refinery is commissioned, the cost of oil deliveries will be reduced by tens of millions of rubles. However, the main thing is that it will provide reliable supplies of oil for the developing territorial production complexes in southern Kazakhstan and the neighboring Central Asian republics.

BRIEFS

SVERDLOVSK RAILROAD CAR REPAIRS -- One of the acute problems of the Sverdlovsk Railway, which serves the national economy complexes of the Urals and Tyumen, is the use and preservation of rolling stock. Last year alone, 5,500 railroad cars were damaged, and less than one fifth of these were repaired. This is why the experience of the people of Moscow is so important: It was first picked up in Sverdlovsk by the Verkhisetskiy metallurgical works. And although the repair base there is not very great, a conscientious attitude to the job is producing results, the correspondent says. He then presents a short interview with the head of the works' depot, who says, at the microphone, that following the Muscovites' experience the management of the works concluded an agreement for the repair of 600 railroad cars with the Ministry of Railways. Every month we have to repair 50 cars. Production is no longer held up, as a result, while defective cars are sent away for repair. Therefore, the correspondent says, the arrangement is advantageous both to the works and to the railway. However, the Sverdlovsk Railway line reports that only 130 enterprises in the Perm, Tyumen and Sverdlovsk Oblasts have started to repair railroad cars. And one could, at one time, transport 400,000 tons of goods in the cars which have been put out of action in the course of one year in just one oblast. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 9 Mar 83 LD]

CROP, WEATHER REPORTS FOR EARLY MARCH SUMMARIZED

PM161517 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Mar 83 p 3

[Report by agricultural meteorologist T. Bogdanova: "The Weather and the Crops", under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports"]

[Text] Cold weather persisted in the first 10 days of March on the European territory of the USSR. The average air temperature for the 10-day period was 1-4 degrees, and in the Volga-Vyatka, east, central, and northern Volga regions the temperature was 5-9 degrees below average year-to-year readings.

Precipitation fell everywhere, but was most frequent in the Ukraine and North Caucasus. Winter grain crops were in a state of winter dormancy. In most regions they were under a snow cover which exceed 15 cm. The snow cover exceeded 40 cm in the northern, northwestern, Volga-Vyatka, Urals and northern central regions. It reliably protected winter crops from the effects of low temperatures. In the Ukraine, North Caucasus, and lower Volga region there was a slight snow cover, too, during the cold period, which meant that minimum temperatures at tillering node depth remained within minus 5 to minus 8 degrees and fell only in places of minus 10 to minus 13 degrees, which did not endanger plants.

The conditions for fruit crops were unfavorable in many regions. The cold weather and strong winds may have increased damage to fruit and leaf buds, recent canes, and trunks of trees. Estimates show that in the northeast Ukraine and in some parts of the North Caucasus where minimum temperatures at the snow (soil) surface fell to minus 23 to minus 28 and in places to minus 32 degrees, damage up to 40 to 50 percent to stone fruit tree (in particular apricot), fruit buds, and to inadequately sheltered vineyards may have occurred.

There was very cold weather in the Transcaucasian republics, particularly in the subtropical zone. It is true that the thick snow cover which had fallen earlier somewhat reduced the damaging effect of the frosts. However, in some places tung, tangerine, orange, and lemon trees broke under the weight of snow. Possible damage has also occurred to lemon and orange tree tops.

Very mild weather for the beginning of March persisted in the majority of agricultural regions in Siberia, the Far East and the eastern part of Kazakhstan: The average air temperature for the 10-day period was 3 to 8 degrees above the average long-term readings. However, in the northwest of Kazakhstan the temperature was 1 to 4 degrees below usual. Here, as well as in Tyumen, Omsk and Novosibirsk Oblasts, the frosts at night reached minus 27 to minus 33 degrees. Winter grain crops in western Siberia were in a state of winter dormancy and were covered by snow, amounting to between 11 and 30 cm in the main southern regions, and between 31 and 50 cm in northern regions. The wintering of agricultural crops was proceeding satisfactorily.

The weather was normal in Central Asian republics. Only in Kirghizia was it somewhat warmer than usual. Air temperature during the day rose to 25 and in places to 28 degrees in Turkmenia, and to 20, and in places to 22 degrees, in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and the Kirghiz valleys. However, during the first half of the 10-day period a drop in temperatures (by between 2 and 9 degrees at the surface of the soil) was observed. Warm weather has now returned to Central Asia. Field work is getting underway.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 14-16 MARCH

LD170223 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 14-16 March. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

14 March

In Kustanay Oblast, Kazakhstan, 90 percent of tractors are ready for the spring; pace of repairs is higher than before. Repairs of land cultivators and seeders are nearing completion. Preparation of seeds for spring has already been completed. Spreading of organic fertilizer is nearly over. (0304 GMT)

In Kurgan Oblast this year about 250 permanent field-farming teams and units are to work on the team contracting system. The machine operators have been provided with the necessary implements and will grow grain crops and fodder on a contract basis with the farms. This should improve the utilization of machinery and increase the field yield. (0304 GMT)

The area planted in summer crops will reach nearly 4.5 million hectares in Saratov Oblast. (1630 GMT)

15 March

In Surkhan-Darya Oblast, fodder crops harvesting has begun. Some 100,000 hectares are planted in winter crops in Uzbekistan. (0004 GMT)

Alfalfa sowing has begun on Karakalpak farms. This year alfalfa will be sown on 50,000 hectares, twice the area of last year. (0500 GMT)

16 March

In Kirghiziya, the sowing period has begun in central Tyan-Shan. Machine-operators here, as in the valleys, are using the Ipatovskiy group method. (0100 GMT)

Sowing of corn for grain has started in the southern areas of Turkmenistan. There is sufficient sowing material for 40,000 hectares. On almost half of this area industrial technology of cultivation will be used. Mechanization of work from preparation of the soil to gathering in the harvest promises a considerable return from each hectare. (1900 GMT)

USSR MINISTRY ON NEED TO DIVERT SIBERIAN RIVERS

LD161224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] A collegium of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources has discussed questions connected with the plan to transfer part of the flow of the Siberian rivers Ob and Irtysh to the Trans-Urals part of the Russian Federation, Central Asia, and Kazakhstan. This has become necessary, first and foremost, for the irrigation of agricultural land. The overall length of the main Siberia-Central Asia channel will amount to over 2,500 kilometers. Surveys are now being carried out along the route.

BRIEFS

PRODUCE MARKETING -- Over 5 months of wintering cattle, the farms of the Ukraine have sold to the state considerably more produce than in the same period of last year: milk, for example, more by 212,000 tons; meat by 24,000 tons; and many farms, particularly in Ternopol, Vinnitsa, Khmelnitskiy and certain other oblasts, are selling above-plan produce. After the general successes, one cannot, of course, remain silent about the fact that things are not going equally well everywhere. In Voroshilovgrad, Kherson Oblast the sale of meat has even fallen somewhat by comparison with last year. But, in the republic as a whole, the course of this cattle wintering has enabled livestock farmers to set themselves a new, considerably more important task -- to achieve the whole increase planned for the year in output of produce in the first half-year. This, of course, calls for considerable daily work, but it is completely realistic, and will naturally be a weighty contribution to the implementation of the Food Program. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Mar 83 LD]

AUSTRALIANS MONITOR SOVIET RECOVERY SHIPS

PM171310 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 17 Mar 83 p 5

[Denis Warner dispatch: "Russian Ships Recover Dummy Missile"]

[Text] Melbourne -- A flotilla of Soviet naval ships is believed to have recovered a space vehicle, probably a dummy missile, from the Indian Ocean about 200 miles south-west of the Cocos Islands.

Patrol aircraft of the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) spotted the seven ship flotilla at the weekend. Three of the ships were space vehicle recovery vessels plus a space event support ship, a missile range instrumentation ship, a Kara class guided missile destroyer.

The Defence Department described the Soviet activity as a legitimate peacetime operation and said the vessels were not expected to approach Australian territory. But P 3 Orion Aircraft of the RAAF were keeping the ships under surveillance and the Royal Austrialian Navy's hydrographic/oceangraphic ship Moresby, 2,351 tons, was in the vicinity.

Last June a similar flotilla of Russian ships picked up a dummy missile which came down in approximately the same area.

COSMOS-1446 LAUNCHED, 'FUNCTIONING NORMALLY'

LD161603 Moscow TASS in English 1601 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 16 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched today another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1446.

On board the sputnik is scientific equipment for the continuation of the exploration of outer space.

The sputnik has the initial period of revolution of 90.3 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 368 kilometres, the minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 237 kilometres, inclination of the orbit -- 70 degrees.

The equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally.

MOLNIYA-1 COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD170925 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 17 TASS -- Another Molniya-1 communications satellite was launched in the Soviet Union on March 16, 1983. This sputnik has been designed for exploitation of long-distance telephone and telegraph radio communication and also for relaying central television programmes of the USSR to the Orbita network in the extreme north, Siberia, the Far East, and Central Asia.

The sputnik was placed on a high elliptic orbit with an apogee of 40,821 kilometres in the Northern Hemisphere and a perigee of 488 kilometres in the Southern Hemisphere. The period of revolution of the sputnik is 12 hours 17 minutes, and its orbit inclination is 62.8 degrees.

Besides apparatuses for the relay of television programmes and for long-distance multi-channel radio communications, the sputnik carries apparatuses of the signalling and measuring complex and also systems for orientation, correction of the orbit and energy supply. According to data received, the apparatuses installed in the sputnik function normally. Communications sessions through the Molniya-1 sputnik will be held in conformity with a scheduled programme.